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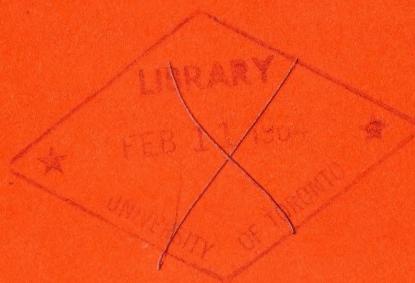
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RESEARCH PROGRAM on the  
TRAINING OF SKILLED MANPOWER

OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS  
IN CANADA  
1931 TO 1961



REPORT No.11  
SEPTEMBER 1963

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

**Reports Issued by The Interdepartmental Skilled  
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Canada. Interdepartmental Skilled Manpower  
Training Research Committee.



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on the  
TRAINING OF SKILLED MANPOWER

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1931 TO 1961

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September 1963

Department of Labour, Canada, in co-operation with federal and provincial  
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## FOREWORD

This report is one of a series of studies carried out under the Skilled Manpower Training Research Program initiated by the Federal Department of Labour in 1956, in co-operation with other interested federal and provincial departments and management and union organizations. The research program is under the general direction of the Interdepartmental Skilled Manpower Training Research Committee, and its aims and objectives are set out in detail in Report No. 1 of this series entitled "Progress Report", issued in June 1957.

One important phase of the Skilled Manpower Training Research Program has been the study of technological changes in selected industries and their effects on manpower and training requirements. In this work the Committee has been greatly assisted by the tripartite Advisory Committee on Technological Change, which was set up in 1957. Another main research theme has been the study of technical and vocational training programs. Additional studies that have been carried out under this program include a report on the ways in which a selected group of tradesmen acquired their skills, and other reports on the introduction of electronic data processing in offices. A list of the reports available in this series will be found on the inside of the front cover.

This publication, "Occupational Trends in Canada, 1931 to 1961", represents the initial phase in a new series of studies into the changing occupational composition of the Canadian labour force. It presents comparable data on changes in the occupational structure of the labour force for two periods, 1931 to 1961 and 1951 to 1961. The latter period is important because some significant changes in occupational trends occurred over it in comparison with those which took place over the whole three decades.

The provision of occupation data by itself, however, is only the first step. Since the demand for labour is derived from the demand for the goods and services which labour itself creates, the occupations have to be related to the industries in which the job functions are performed. It is only through this intermediary stage that occupational requirements can be linked to general economic developments.

The next phase in the study of occupational composition, therefore, will be a report on trends in the occupational structure of the major industry sectors in Canada, 1931 to 1961. An analysis of these data for the period 1931 to 1951 was presented by Mr. Noah M. Meltz, in a paper to the Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Montreal, June 1961, entitled, "Factors Determining Occupational Trends in the Canadian Economy" (mimeographed).

The Economics and Research Branch gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Miss A. G. Wood and other members of the Census Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who provided source material and valuable advice in this research project.

This report was prepared by Mr. Noah M. Meltz of the Manpower Resources Division under the direct supervision of Mr. Phillip Cohen and the general direction of Dr. P.H. Casselman. Miss Louise Woods compiled the tables and charts. The manuscript was edited and prepared for publication by Mr. R.A. Knowles.

J.P. Francis,  
Director,  
Economics and Research Branch.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents comparable decennial census data on occupations for the total labour force and the female labour force in Canada. (See Chart 1.) The tables and charts deal with the 13 major occupation groups and 117 selected occupations from 1931 to 1961, as follows:

- (1) Number in each occupation for each census year.
- (2) Per cent. of total labour force in each occupation for each census year.
- (3) Percentage change over the periods 1951 to 1961 and 1931 to 1961.

In addition, there are tables showing females as a per cent of each occupation group and selected occupation.

The purpose of the text is to provide an orderly view of the changes which occurred in the numbers in various occupations.\* No attempt was made to analyze the factors responsible for these changes.

However, in the arrangement of the text, priority has been accorded to those changes which appeared greatest in their implications as well as their magnitudes. About half the report is devoted to a description of the changes that have taken place in the female labour force. No labour force movement can have more significance both for Canadian labour markets and for Canadian society than the growth, both absolute and relative, that has taken place in the number of women workers. As will be pointed out in the text, this growth has been highly specialized as to occupation, with the professional, clerical, and personal service fields accounting for a very major part. Another interesting fact that emerges from the 1961 Census is the extent to which the movement of male workers out of agriculture has been partially offset by an influx of female workers, who would mostly be unpaid family workers.

In the fifties the growing occupations have been the ones in which women form an important part of the work force, the managerial group providing the single exception.

Manual workers have increased in number, but not nearly as rapidly as the labour force as a whole. The movement out of agriculture, a long-run trend with profound implications for the country, continued in the fifties.

The decennial census provides the only complete source of historical statistics on occupations. In each census, the response to the question 'What kind of work did this person do?' was classified according to over a dozen major groupings, several hundred classes and more than 10,000 occupation titles.

"The object of designing any classification system is to obtain groups and classes that are as homogeneous as possible. In a classification of

\* Please note that the numerical references in the text throughout this report have been rounded off and should be so construed in comparison with the figures entered for corresponding occupations in the tables.

occupations the main factors that determine the kind of work done and which therefore must be relatively homogeneous include education and training, material worked with, tools and equipment used, or working environment. Each of these factors has particular importance for certain groups of occupations; for example, education and training for the professional, technical and related workers; material worked with for certain craftsmen and production process workers, such as leather or metal working occupations; and working environment for miners, quarrymen and related workers."<sup>(1)</sup>

Since the nature of job functions is continually changing, no classification system can remain completely static for too long. Accordingly, a new classification manual is developed for each census. The 1961 occupation classification is "a revision of the 1951 Census Classification of Occupations and the grouping system is quite different from that used in 1951, but many of the occupational classes remain unchanged. Some classes have been added to take account of new developments (e.g., Class 198 Science and engineering technicians, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)) and others have been discontinued, because they have become relatively less important (e.g., Harness and saddle makers, coopers)."<sup>(2)</sup>

There were two important tasks in the preparation of this report on occupational trends. The first was to adjust the major occupation groupings in each census to a common classification. It was finally decided to use the 1951 base. Historical data for 1931, 1941 and 1951 have already been published on the 1951 base, hence, it seemed more advisable to adjust 1961 figures to the 1951 base than to convert 1931, 1941 and 1951 data to the 1961 classification.

The major occupation group figures for 1961 on a 1951 classification basis were prepared by Miss A.G. Wood, Head of the Occupations and Employment Section, Census Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The second task was to determine which occupation classes within the major groupings were comparable on either a 1951 or a 1961 base. This listing, which is included in the Appendix, was also compiled by Miss A.G. Wood.

The data are taken from two Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications: Occupation and Industry Trends in Canada, 1954; and Labour Force Occupations by Sex, 1961 Census of Canada, 1963. The first reference contains statistics from the 1931, 1941 and 1951 censuses listed in terms of the 1951 classification. The second source shows 1961 occupation data presented in terms of the 1961 classification basis.

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961", 1963, p. 8.

(2) *ibid.*, p. 7.

# PART I

## TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE, 1931-1961

### General Observations

The 1961 census provides a snapshot of the occupational composition of the labour force at the enumeration date. Of the 6,342,000 men and women in the civilian labour force at that time, 38.6 per cent were in white-collar occupations while 34.9 per cent were in the manual category. The remainder were divided as follows: agricultural and resource workers, 13.1 per cent; service occupations, 10.8 per cent; and not stated, 2.6 per cent. (See Table I)

The period of the 1950's produced significant changes in the distribution of the labour force among occupations as the result of:

- a) a rapid increase in white-collar and service workers;
- b) a relatively slow growth in manual occupations; and
- c) an absolute decline in agriculture and resource occupations.

(See Chart 2)

The fastest rate of growth was achieved by professional occupations, while the largest absolute increase was chalked up by clerical workers.

A slightly different pattern of change emerged between 1931 and 1961 (see Chart 3). Contrary to the experience of the 1950's, manual and service groups were virtually unchanged in their proportion of the labour force, with only a slight rise over 1931. The white-collar sector experienced a long-term increase, while agricultural and resource workers showed an over-all decrease.

Within these groups clerical occupations achieved the fastest long-term growth, while manufacturing and mechanical occupations had the largest numerical increase over the 30-year period.

### WHITE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS

The white-collar category is made up of the following occupational groups: proprietary and managerial; professional and technical; clerical; commercial and financial. These groups include most of the workers whose jobs primarily involve mental rather than physical effort.

In 1961, four out of every ten workers in the labour force were in the white-collar category. This amounted to 2.5 million persons, 750,000 more than in 1951 and a gain of 1.5 million since 1931.

Relative to the labour force, the greatest increases took place in the two decades following 1941. In the 1950's, white-collar occupations expanded at twice the rate of growth of the labour force as a whole.

### Managerial Occupations

In 1961, half a million persons in Canada were classed as owners, managers and officials, 7.9 per cent of the labour force.

The slowest growing occupation in the white-collar group during the 1950's were those in the managerial field; these increased only slightly faster than the labour force. Over the three decades 1931 to 1961, however, this occupational group did show a substantial gain, revealing a growth rate twice that of the labour force. All of this growth occurred after 1941. The group showed an actual decrease in its share of the labour force between 1931 and 1941.

### Professional and Technical Occupations

The fastest-growing occupational group during the 1950's was that which consists of professional and technical workers. During this period professionals increased by 65 per cent, to a total of 634,000, one-tenth of the labour force. See Table 4.

Within the professional category, primary and secondary school teachers showed by far the largest absolute increase (62,000). The rate of growth was slightly less than the professional category as a whole. In 1961, there were 168,000 school teachers, representing more than one-quarter of the entire professional group. This is by far the largest professional occupation.

Professors and college principals showed the greatest percentage increase in the professional category between 1951 and 1961 (106 per cent). There were over 11,000 in this occupation in 1961. In contrast, primary and secondary school teachers increased by 60 per cent over the recent decade.

The second largest absolute increase in the 1950's was attained by graduate nurses, a rise of 26,000, followed by nurses-in-training who grew by over 7,000. In 1961, there were 61,500 graduate nurses and 23,000 nurses-in-training. The rate of increase of graduate nurses (75 per cent) was much faster than the professional group as a whole, while nurses-in-training lagged behind (47 per cent).

It is notable that over the long term, 1931 to 1961, the rate of increase of graduate nurses has been twice that of nurses-in-training. However, it is interesting to observe that during the same period the non-professional occupation practical nurses (include nursing assistants and aides) increased at a rate four times that of graduate nurses and by 56,000. There were 62,400 practical nurses in 1961, 900 greater than the number of graduate nurses. In 1931, in contrast, there were three times as many graduate nurses as nurses aides and twice as many nurses-in-training as nurses aides.

None of the selected engineering professions for which comparable data are available grew as fast as the professional group as a whole between 1951 and 1961. Of these, civil engineers grew the fastest (53 per cent, 4,100), followed by mechanical engineers - including industrial engineers (45 per cent, 3,800), electrical engineers (38 per cent, 2,400) and chemical engineers (16 per cent, 423). The 1961 labour force figures for each of these occupations was: mechanical engineers - 12,091; civil engineers - 11,877; electrical engineers - 8,758; and chemical engineers - 2,995.

Figures for 1931 are available only for mechanical and electrical engineers. Mechanical engineers experienced a very large long-term increase of 323 per cent, the largest of any professional occupation. They increased

from 2,800 in 1931 to over 12,000 by 1961. The number of electrical engineers increased much more slowly than mechanical engineers, although the former more than doubled between 1931 and 1961.

There appears to have been a tremendous increase in the number of engineering and scientific technicians in Canada. Unfortunately, no historical data are available on these latter occupations. In 1961, this group comprised 40,000 people.

Photographers experienced the lowest rate of growth in the professional sector, followed by chemical engineers and clergymen and priests.

The number of dentists also increased relatively little - the rate of growth being less than one-third that of the professional group as a whole, and a little slower than the growth rate in the labour force. There were 5,500 dentists in 1961, only 800 more than in 1951. The 1931 figure was 4,000.

The occupation physicians and surgeons grew at a rate of more than twice that of dentists, but less than the relative increase in the total professional group. There were 21,000 practising physicians and surgeons in Canada in 1961, compared with 14,000 in 1951 and 11,000 in 1931.

Osteopaths and chiropractors increased in numbers at a slower rate than doctors in the 1950's. This occupation amounted to a little over 1,000 in 1961.

Lawyers and notaries numbered 12,000 in 1961, a one-third increase over 1951, the biggest growth rate for this occupation in any of the three decades. Between 1931 and 1951, there was a net increase of only 1,000 lawyers, while there was an actual decrease between 1931 and 1941.

Increases in the number of judges and magistrates followed the same pattern of change as that shown for lawyers, the greatest growth occurring in the most recent decade. There were 831 in this occupation in 1961.

The occupations for which comparable historical data are available comprised two thirds of the professional group in 1961. The residual group, 229,000, however, grew by 83 per cent between 1951 and 1961 compared with the 55 per cent increase for the selected occupations which totalled 404,000 in 1961. In addition to science and engineering technicians, the residual category included in 1961: accountants and auditors - 31,000; draughtsmen - 21,000; medical and dental technicians - 14,000; social welfare workers - 11,000; teachers and instructors, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.) - 10,000; surveyors - 8,000; plus professional occupations, n.e.s. - 31,000.

## Clerical Occupations

Clerical workers were the largest white-collar group in 1961, totalling 820,000 persons, 13 per cent of the labour force. They were exceeded only by the manufacturing and mechanical occupations which, in 1961, represented 16.4 per cent of the labour force.

In the 1950's, the relative rate of growth of clerical occupations slowed down but this occupation still experienced the largest absolute increase of any occupation (256,000) and a rate of growth twice that of the labour force.

Since 1931, there has been a net addition of one-half million clerical workers. This represents a faster growth rate than any other occupation group and more than three times that of the labour force.

Of the selected occupations within the clerical group, by far the largest were stenographers, typists and clerk-typists, with 216,000 persons (largely women) in 1961. This occupation, which increased by 78,000 in the 1950's, displayed a growth rate greater than that of the total group. Moreover, this occupation alone contained 3.4 per cent of the labour force in 1961, twice its 1931 proportion.

The fastest-growing clerical occupation was office appliance operators, which increased by 160 per cent, almost four times the rate for the total clerical group. There were 28,000 office appliance operators in 1961, compared with 11,000 in 1951 and 1,700 in 1931. Since 1931, this occupation increased by a phenomenal 1,529 per cent.

Between 1951 and 1961, the number of attendants in doctors' and dentists' offices underwent the same relative increase as for physicians and surgeons (18 per cent). In absolute terms, however, this is still a small occupation, comprising less than 4,000 persons in 1961 as compared with 21,000 physicians and surgeons and 5,500 dentists.

The number of shipping and receiving clerks remained almost static at a little more than 50,000 in 1961.

These selected occupations cover less than 40 per cent of the total clerical group in 1961. The bulk of clerical workers are in the occupations for which no historical data are available: bookkeepers and cashiers (158,000), stock clerks and storekeepers (37,000) and clerical occupations n.e.s. (323,000).

This residual group showed a substantial numerical increase of 150,000 between 1951 and 1961, though the rate of this increase was slightly less than for clerical occupations as a whole (42.0 per cent versus 45.4 per cent). It is estimated that almost half the increase is accounted for by bookkeepers and cashiers.

## Commercial and Financial Occupations

Sales occupations formed the major part of the commercial and financial group. In the 1961 classification, the group was narrowed and re-titled Sales Occupations, and occupations such as purchasing agents and buyers, and packers and wrappers, were placed elsewhere.

The commercial and financial occupations were the smallest white-collar group in 1961, containing 7.8 per cent of the labour force - a shade less than the managerial occupation. This still amounted to one-half million persons,

In the 1950's, 150,000 persons were added to this occupation for a growth rate twice that of the labour force. The number of commercial and financial workers has doubled since 1931.

Sales clerks are by far the largest component of this group. In 1961, there were 230,000 sales clerks, representing almost half the number in commercial and financial occupations and 3.6 per cent of the labour force.

This occupation experienced the largest numerical increase within the group over the most recent decade (more than 50,000), and increased its

share of the labour force. The commercial and financial group as a whole, however, grew more rapidly than the sales clerk occupation.

It is estimated that sales clerks increased by over 80,000 between 1931 and 1961, but at a rate slower than the labour force growth. (3)

Service station attendants is the second largest occupation in the group for which historical data are available. In the 1950's, this occupation, which showed a huge rate of growth (seven times that of the labour force) increased by 13,000 to make a total of 20,000 in 1961.

The occupation purchasing agents and buyers showed virtually no growth between 1951 and 1961, after substantial increases in the previous two decades. This occupation amounted to 15,000 in 1961.

Several large occupations could not be included in this report due to lack of earlier comparable data. These include: commercial travellers (75,000 in 1961), and insurance salesmen and agents (28,000 in 1961).

## MANUAL OCCUPATIONS

In the category of manual workers there are four occupational groups: manufacturing and mechanical, construction, labourers outside the primary industries, and transportation and communications workers. These occupations cover the bulk of the physical work performed in the non-primary industries.

The fact that three of these groups have industrial titles has always been a source of confusion. Although the bulk of each of these occupations is located in the industry of the same name, there are significant numbers in other industries. For example, out of 291,000 construction craftsmen in 1951, over 100,000 were located outside of the construction industry. (4)

The 1961 census classification goes some way towards resolving this problem by combining most of the occupations within the manufacturing and mechanical, construction and labourers groups into a new category "Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers". (See Dominion Bureau of Statistics, "Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1963.)

In 1961, there were 2,213,000 in the manual occupations (35 per cent of the labour force) as compared with 2,447,000 white-collar workers (39 per cent).

There was an increase of one quarter of a million manual workers during the 1950's but the rate of growth was half that of the labour force. As a result, there was a decrease in the share of the manual sector in the labour force from 38 per cent in 1951 to the 1961 figure of 35 per cent. During this period, white-collar workers exceeded manual occupations for the first time.

(3) Sales clerks and service station attendants were combined in 1931 and 1941. In 1961, sales clerks contained 92 per cent of the total of the two, while the figure for 1951 was 96 per cent. Thus it seems reasonable to assume that sales clerks made up almost the entire combined total of 145,000 in 1931.

(4) For a discussion of changes in the distribution of occupations among industries in Canada, see N.M. Meltz, "Factors Determining Occupational Trends in the Canadian Economy", paper presented to the Canadian Political Science Association, Thirty-third Annual Meeting, Montreal, June 1961. (Mimeographed)

Over the longer term, 1931 to 1961, there was only a slight increase in the proportion of manual workers in the labour force. In absolute terms, there was an over-all increase of 900,000 persons, more than 500,000 of whom entered the labour force between 1941 and 1951.

## Manufacturing and Mechanical Occupations

In the 1951 Occupational Classification Manual, manufacturing and mechanical occupations include those skilled and semi-skilled workers who are located primarily in the various manufacturing sectors and were grouped together in a category entitled Manufacturing and Mechanical industries. Foremen in the various manufacturing sectors are also included.

In 1961, there were more than one million persons in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 16.4 per cent of the labour force. This was the largest occupation group in the labour force. During the decade 1951-1961, manufacturing and mechanical occupations experienced a relatively slow rate of growth, though 125,000 persons were still added to the group. There was a decline in the group's share of the labour force from 17.4 per cent in 1951.

The over-all growth between 1931 and 1961 was quite dramatic - an absolute increase of close to 600,000 and at a rate twice that of the labour force. The increases in the two decades 1931 to 1941, and 1941 to 1951 were almost the same size and both were substantially greater than the addition in the 1950's. Relative to the labour force, however, the growth in the manufacturing and mechanical group was the most pronounced between 1931 and 1941. The group went from 11.5 in 1931 to 16 per cent of the labour force in 1941, second in size to agricultural workers. By 1951, manufacturing and mechanical occupations formed the largest group with 17.4 per cent, while agriculture slipped to 15.9 per cent.

Historical data are available on 38 detailed occupations within the manufacturing and mechanical group. As can be seen from Table 1 and Chart 3 there are marked differences between the patterns of change which these occupations exhibit.

The largest of the selected manufacturing and mechanical occupations is mechanics and repairmen - automobile, with 89,000 persons in 1961. This occupation also underwent the largest increase in the 1950's, adding 25,000.

One of the fastest-growing occupations in the 1950's was that of mechanics and repairmen - airplanes, which showed an increase five times greater than the manufacturing mechanical group. In absolute terms, however, the occupation was still comparatively small, amounting to 6,800 in 1961.

A third category of mechanics and repairmen, those in railroad car shops, showed a decrease of 2,000 in the 1950's to the figure of 7,100 in 1961. In 1951, this occupation was over 5,000 larger than airplane mechanics, while in 1961 the difference had narrowed to only 300.

Welders and flame-cutters, the second largest occupation in 1961 (39,000), also showed the second largest increase (15,000) in the 1950's. This also amounted to a substantial rate of increase in the occupation which has shown a phenomenal growth since 1931, when there were only 2,500 welders and flame-cutters.

The remaining 34 manufacturing and mechanical occupations vary in size from 950 engravers, except photo-engravers, to stationary engineers (29,000). Of these, 18 showed increases between 1951 and 1961, 13 declined, and 1951 data on three others are not available. (See Chart 4 for the percentage changes which these increases and decreases represented.)

Over the decade of the 1950's, increases of more than 1,000 were attained by the following - 1961 total for each occupation is in brackets: stationary engineers (29,000); sheet-metal workers (17,000); dressmakers and seamstresses, not-in-factory (16,000); inspectors, examiners, gaugers - metal, n.e.s. (15,000); millwrights (10,000); photographic occupations, n.e.s. (3,000); toolmakers, diemakers (11,000); compositors and typesetters (16,000); fitters and assemblers (18,000) and power station operators (5,000).

Losses of more than 1,000 were experienced by the following manufacturing and mechanical occupations. The 1961 total for each occupation is in brackets: polishers, buffers - metal (2,800); coremakers (1,000); shoemakers, not-in-factory (4,900); tire and tube builders (2,800); boiler firemen (6,700); blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen (5,100); weavers - textile (4,500).

Table 4 shows the number in each occupation for each of the census years. As will be seen from this table, it is difficult to find an occupation which experienced either a steady increase or a gradual decrease over the longer-term period 1931 to 1961. Most of the occupations are characterized either by both increases and decreases or by very sharp gains or losses during one of the decades. For example, while there was a decline of over 4,000 weavers in the 1950's, the same occupation increased by 2,300 between 1931 and 1941. Boiler firemen, pattern makers, filers and grinders, polishers and buffers and shoemakers, not-in-factory, all experienced a similar pattern of increase in the 1930's and decreases in the 1950's. It should be noted that the 4,900 shoemakers and repairers, not-in-factory, in 1961 contrasts with the 13,000 shoemakers and repairers, factory, n.e.s., at this date.

Several occupations increased in each decade but experienced their largest gains in the 1931 to 1941 period. These included inspectors, examiners, gaugers - metal, n.e.s., fitters and assemblers, sheet-metal workers and toolmakers and diemakers.

Millwrights, sawyers, dressmakers, not-in-factory, and upholsters had their largest increases in the 1940's.

Blacksmiths, hammermen and forgemen have been declining at least since 1931.

## Construction Occupations

Construction occupations include the craftsmen traditionally associated with the building field such as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc.

Slightly more than 5 per cent of the labour force was in the construction occupation group in 1961 (336,000 persons). This was the smallest occupation group within the manual sector. Construction occupations grew at a slower rate than the labour force in the 1950's, though the rate was more rapid over the 1931 to 1961 period. The bulk of the long-term increase occurred between 1941 and 1951.

Carpenters represented by far the largest construction occupation, containing one third of the whole group in 1961 (122,000 out of 336,000). This occupation includes a wide variety of job titles, ranging from bench hand - carpentry shop, to wood-tile layer and woodworker - construction.

After growing absolutely (by 47,000) and relative to the labour force for two decades (from 2.1 per cent in 1931 to 2.5 per cent in 1951), this occupation (carpenters) showed an actual decrease of 7,000 between 1951 and 1961. This was the only construction occupation to decline over the decade.

Two other construction occupations grew relatively less than construction occupations as a whole: painters, decorators and glaziers, and plasterers and lathers. In 1961, there were 51,000 painters and decorators, and 10,000 plasterers.

The fastest-growing construction occupations in the 1950's were: inspectors, foremen, and brick and stone masons. In numerical terms, the order of increase in these three was reversed. Inspectors grew 140 per cent but this occupation was still a small one, even in 1961, when it consisted of 4,000 people. During the same period, foremen increased by 6,700 to make a total of 18,000 in 1961, while brick and stone masons rose to a total of 27,000 by the addition of over 8,000 persons.

Plumbers and pipefitters numbered 37,000 in 1961. This occupation showed a sizable increase of almost 8,000 persons during the decade but, in terms of rate of change, they grew only slightly faster than the labour force.

A somewhat different picture emerges from the long-term developments, due in part to the absence of 1931 data for foremen and inspectors. The most rapid increase took place among brick and stone masons, and plumbers and pipefitters. These occupations also showed sizable numerical increases but they were overshadowed by carpenters who increased by 40,000. This latter occupation, however, grew less than construction workers as a whole.

## **Labourers**

Labourers include the unskilled workers except those engaged in agricultural, fishing, logging or mining operations. The "1961 Occupational Classification Manual" lists 1,300 separate job titles as belonging to this occupation group.

In 1931, labourers were the second largest manual group (third largest in the labour force as a whole) containing 442,000 persons, over 11 per cent of the labour force. Three decades later, the group had decreased (by 100,000) to 334,000 persons and its share of the labour force was cut in half. Only agricultural workers experienced a greater decline over the long-term period.

The sharpest decline took place between 1931 and 1941 when labourers decreased by 176,000. There was a partial recovery in the 1940's but this was followed by another drop between 1951 and 1961. In 1961, labourers made up 5.4 per cent of the labour force.

## **Transportation and Communication Occupations**

Transportation and communication occupations include the types of work associated specifically with the moving of persons or goods from one place

to another, or the transmitting of ideas through radio and television, telegraph and by mail.

In 1961, this group amounted to 500,000 persons, 7.8 per cent of the labour force. Although 84,000 were added to the occupation group in the last decade, the rate of gain was less than the labour force as a whole. By far the largest increase (150,000) occurred between 1941 and 1951.

Turning to the selected occupations within the group, we find a wide variation in the patterns of change. Telephone operators represent the largest occupation for which historical data are available. They amounted to 35,000 in 1961. Between 1951 and 1961, this occupation experienced the second largest increase (almost 5,000) within the group, but grew at a rate much slower than the labour force. Over the long-term period, 1931 to 1961, telephone operators more than doubled, a tremendous burst occurring in the 1940's.

The largest increase in the 1950's was shown by bus drivers, the number of which rose by 7,000 to reach 18,000 in 1961, a rate of gain equivalent to three times that of the labour force. This particular increase might be contrasted with the decrease of close to 5,000 operators - electric street railway.

Postmen achieved a substantial increase of over 4,000 in the 1950's amounting to 13,000 in 1961. This was more than twice the rate of increase of the labour force.

The fastest rate of growth was that of the occupation - air pilots and navigators, (136 per cent) which grew by 1,500 to reach 2,700 in 1961. There was also a rapid increase in the number of radio (and television) announcers, while moderate increases occurred in the occupations for agents (ticket, station, express), and longshoremen.

All occupations associated with railway operations experienced declines between 1951 and 1961. These included: section men and trackmen, brakemen, locomotive firemen, locomotive engineers, conductors - steam railway and baggagemen and expressmen (see Chart 4). In addition, there was a large decline in the number of telegraph operators.

With the exception of conductors, who were ahead by 1,000, all these occupations showed a net decline between 1931 and 1961. The general pattern of change over the period was a slight decline between 1931 and 1941, followed by gains ranging from moderate to substantial in the 1940's.<sup>(5)</sup>

Truck drivers represent by far the largest single occupation in the transportation and communication category. In 1961, this occupation totalled 161,000, one third of the whole group. Truck drivers appear to have experienced only a small net increase in the 1950's; unfortunately, comparable figures are not available for earlier years.

## SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Service occupations include the types of work outside the professional area where labour is purchased directly by the ultimate consumer. The

(5) See Phillip Cohen, "New Technologies and Changing Manpower Requirements in Canadian Railroads", paper presented to the Annual Spring Meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association, Montreal, May 6, 1963.

sub-categories within this sector are: personal, domestic, protective and other.

For the purpose of analyzing the changing occupational structure of the civilian labour force, Armed Services personnel are excluded from protective service occupation and from the labour force. The figures are presented in Appendix III, pages 33, 34 and 35.

In 1961, service occupations contained slightly more than one tenth of the labour force, 684,000 persons. Over the decade the group increased by 237,000 - only 19,000 less than the largest increase which was that of clerical workers. In terms of percentage change, service workers expanded by two and one-half times that of the labour force, second only to professionals (see Chart 2). The group comprised 8.6 per cent of the labour force in 1951.

### **Personal and Domestic Service**

Personal and domestic service occupations contained most of the service workers (588,000) in 1961. This group increased by 200,000 between 1951 and 1961 and at a rate of increase that was a shade faster than the total service group. It should be noted, however, that the 1951 figure of 382,000 was 9,000 less than the figure for 1941.

The largest personal service occupation, consisting of cleaners, janitors and sextons, had more than 100,000 persons in 1961. This is double the 1951 figure and represents a rate of increase almost five times that of the labour force.

The fastest-growing service occupation in the 1950's was that of practical nurses, which increased 145 per cent and totalled 62,000 in 1961. In the earlier discussion of professional occupations, the growth in this group was contrasted with that of graduate nurses and nurses-in-training.

Waiters and waitresses were the second largest personal service occupation (88,000) in 1961. They experienced a sizable increase in the 1950's (27,000) but the rate of growth was less than the personal service category as a whole.

There were 50,000 cooks and occupationally related personnel in 1961, an increase of 14,000 over 1951; the largest increase this occupation experienced. It has doubled since 1931.

The pattern of change for barbers, hairdressers and manicurists differs from most of the other occupations. They experienced a slight decline between 1941 and 1951, but increased over the 30-year period 1931 to 1961. Rapid growth took place in the 1950's, which showed an increase of 18,000, and raised the 1961 figure to 42,000 in this occupation.

The number of cleaners and dyers amounted to 32,000 in 1961, but showed a low rate of increase in the 1950's (17 per cent) after a substantial rise in the 1940's.

Elevator tenders remained virtually the same in number (5,300) at the end of the 1950's as at the beginning of the decade. In the 1940's, they experienced rapid growth.

Porters have declined since 1951, and at 5,200 the occupation is now smaller than it was in 1931.

The number of undertakers increased slightly (by 400) in the 1950's to

2,700 but at a rate slower than that of the labour force. In 1961, there were 1,000 more undertakers than in 1931.

### **Protective and Other Service Occupations**

This group amounted to almost 100,000 persons in 1961, 1.5 per cent of the labour force.

Protective and other service occupations grew two and one-half times as fast as the labour force over the decade 1951 to 1961, increasing from 64,000 in 1951.

Policemen and detectives (excluding persons on active service) showed the largest numerical increase over the decade (10,000) to reach 30,000 in 1961. The fastest rate of growth was achieved by firemen - fire department (61 per cent) who numbered 14,000 in 1961.

The number of guards and watchmen rose by 9,000 but the rate of increase (36 per cent) was slower than protective services as a whole. There were 35,000 persons in this group by 1961.

## **PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS**

### **Agricultural Occupations**

Agricultural occupations, by definition, is almost synonymous with the total of workers in the agriculture industry. In 1951, 98.7 per cent of the labour force attached to the agriculture industry were in agricultural occupations. Only 1.7 per cent of those with agricultural occupations were located outside the industry.

Agricultural occupations are broken down into five categories, plus a residual element, as follows: farmers and stock-raisers (employer or own-account), farm managers and foremen, farm labourers, flower growers and landscape gardeners (employer or own-account), and other agricultural occupations.

In 1961, 650,000 persons were in agricultural occupations, representing one tenth of the labour force. By contrast, there were 1,128,000 agricultural workers in 1931, 28.8 per cent of the labour force. During the 30-year period, this occupation group experienced a continuous decline in both absolute and relative terms. The largest drop took place between 1941 and 1951.

Agricultural occupations decreased in total by almost 200,000 in the 1950's and by 250,000 in the 1940's. There was a comparatively small decline of 44,000 between 1931 and 1941.

Until 1941, agricultural occupations were the largest group in the labour force but in 1951, this group had slipped to second place behind manufacturing and mechanical occupations, and by 1961 two additional groups (clerical and service workers) had exceeded agricultural occupations. There were only 15,000 fewer professional and technical workers than agricultural workers in 1961, compared with a difference of 900,000 in 1931.

Within the agricultural category, comparative historical data are only available for farm managers and foremen. This occupation contained a fraction of the number of agricultural workers in 1961 (3,300). Farm managers

and foremen have followed a different pattern of change from that of agricultural occupations, showing a small over-all growth of 300 between 1931 and 1961.

### Resource Occupations

The resource occupations include fishing and trapping, logging and mining occupations, the manual job associated with the resource industries. Although over 90 per cent (in 1951) of the total in each of these occupations was in the industry of the same name, the percentages of which they comprised in these industries varied. Fishing occupations made up 94 per cent of the fishing industry, while the figures for logging and mining were 72 and 60 per cent respectively.<sup>(6)</sup>

As a whole, the resource occupations contain only a fraction of the labour force, 181,000 persons, 2.9 per cent in 1961. There has been a steady decline in the share of these occupations of the labour force from the 1941 proportion of 4.8 per cent. In numerical terms, the maximum was reached in 1951 (219,000).

Logging occupations were the largest in the resource category in 1961, (80,000). This is almost double the 1931 figure but 20,000 below the peak reached in 1951.

Within this group, forest rangers and timber cruisers experienced an increase in the most recent decade, to 7,500 in 1961. This occupation also increased much more rapidly over the 1931 to 1961 period than the total group.

There were 64,611 persons in mining occupations in 1961, 680 fewer than in 1951. This occupation group reached its peak in 1941, at 70,500, after a steep rise during the previous decade from 57,000.

According to the 1961 census, there were 807 prospectors in the ten provinces. No historical data are available.

The 1961 total for fishing, hunting and trapping occupations was 37,000, a decline of 16,000 from the peak reached in 1951. There was a net gain of 1,500 fishermen between 1941 and 1951 but it should be noted that Newfoundland was included in census figures for the first time in 1951. There were 19,000 in fishing and trapping occupations in that province in 1951.

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(6) See N.M. Meltz, *op. cit.*, Tables 5 and 6.

## PART II

# TRENDS IN OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, 1931-1961

In 1961 women made up 28 per cent of the labour force and numbered 1.76 million. The female labour force has been growing relatively faster than the male labour force since 1931, but the largest gains were made in the 1950's. In this decade 600,000 women were added to the labour force and their proportion rose from 22 per cent in 1951.

There is a tendency for women workers to be concentrated in a relatively small number of occupational areas. A majority of service workers (58 per cent) are women and a large portion of the white-collar occupations are filled by females (41 per cent). Women form a small proportion of manual and agricultural workers (11 and 12 per cent respectively) and are virtually non-existent in the resource field. (See Table 3.)

The general trend over time has been an increase in the proportion of females in most occupation groups. The exceptions are: professional and technical workers, service occupations and manufacturing and mechanical workers where there were relatively fewer women in 1961 than in 1962.

The uneven distribution of women workers by occupation is evident in Tables 5 and 6. This contrasts with the total labour force which is more evenly spread among occupation groups. Whereas 48 per cent of males and females combined are in white-collar and service occupations (39 and 11 per cent respectively), 80 per cent of females are in these areas (57 and 23 per cent respectively). On the other hand, only 13 per cent of female workers are in manual occupations versus 35 per cent for the total. In agriculture, the figure is one third of the total.

In comparing the changes in the occupational structure of the female labour force and those of the total labour force there are some interesting similarities and contrasts. In both cases, white-collar workers have shown sizable increases in their share since 1931. For the female labour force, the rise was from 45 to 57 per cent; whereas, in the case of the total labour force, the change was from 24 to 39 per cent.

The increase in the proportion of the female labour force in white-collar occupations was largely offset by an almost equal decline in the percentage of service workers, which fell from 34 to 22.5 per cent. For the total labour force, the increase in the proportion of white-collar occupations was entirely at the expense of agricultural workers whose share plummetted from 28.8 per cent in 1931 to 10.2 per cent in 1961.

There was also a difference in the relative change in service and agricultural workers. The proportion of the total labour force in service occupations rose, while that for females fell. The reverse was true of agricultural occupations.

Not only are the majority of females concentrated in a few occupation groups, but they are also primarily confined to a few specific occupations. Of the 117 selected occupations for which we have figures in 1961, 45 contain less than 100 women. Most of these are in the manual category.

Females generally form a large proportion of the occupations in which they are located. The 20 occupations in which the number of women exceeds the number of men contain 47 per cent of the female labour force. There are six other occupations in which the participation of females is proportionately greater than their share in the labour force. One half of the female labour force is located in these 26 occupations.

The discussion is focussed on these 26 occupations and five additional occupations in which females comprise less than their share of the total labour force, (28 per cent) but where the number of females in 1961 was greater than 2,000.

### WHITE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS

In 1961, there were one million female white-collar workers, an increase of almost 400,000 over 1951 and more than three times the 1931 figure.

This group contained 57 per cent of the female labour force in 1961, compared with 55 per cent in 1951. The largest relative increase occurred between 1941 and 1951, when the proportion climbed from 45 per cent. In terms of absolute numbers the gain of 275,000 in this decade was less than that in the 1950's.

Female participation in white-collar occupations as a whole rose to 41.3 per cent in 1961, from 38.1 per cent in 1951. The 1931 figure was 31.5.

### Professional and Technical Occupations

There were 274,000 women in professional occupations in 1961, 16 per cent of the female labour force. This was an increase of 100,000 over 1951 but the rate of growth was only slightly faster than the female labour force as a whole. Over the 30-year period 1931 to 1961, the number of professional women has not increased as fast as the female labour force and their share has declined somewhat from the peak of 17.7 per cent in 1931.

Female participation in the total professional category decreased during each of the three decades, from 49.5 per cent in 1931 to 43.2 per cent in 1961. In numerical terms, males exceeded females by 2,500 in 1931 and 87,000 in 1961.

This relative decline in females is largely due to growth in occupations for which no historical data are available. The proportion of women in this residual group was much smaller than the proportion of women in the professional group as a whole (23 per cent versus 43 per cent).

The selected occupations in the tables account for only one quarter of the relative decrease in the number of women. Of the 15 selected professional occupations for which data was available from 1931 onwards, 10 showed an increase in female participation while five experienced a decrease. The latter included: school teachers, nurses - graduate, nurses-in-training, osteopaths and chiropractors, and photographers.

Of these five occupations, the decrease in the female share of school teachers was the most significant. In 1931, 78 per cent of primary and secondary school teachers were women, compared with 70.7 per cent in 1961. If the same proportion of females in this occupation had been sustained over the years, there would have been 12,000 additional female teachers (and by the same token 12,000 fewer male teachers) in 1961.

In the section on professional occupations (see Part I), the main occupations in the residual professional category were discussed. Appendix II shows the female participation in these occupations in 1961. Detailed information is available on eight occupations which amount to 164,000 out of the total of 229,000 in the residual. The female share of these eight occupations is 20 per cent, i.e., less than one half of the figure for the professional category as a whole.

As indicated in Part I, this residual portion of professional occupations underwent a more rapid rate of growth than the selected occupations for which we have historical data.

Thus, the predominant reason for the decrease in the female share of the professional and technical sector was the growth in numbers in those occupations which generally had a low female component. There were only 6,000 women out of the 100,000 persons engaged in the following occupations: draughtsmen, surveyors, accountants and auditors, and science and engineering technicians.

Considerable variations were apparent between one in the pattern of change and another in the detailed occupations within the professional category.

School teachers form by far the largest female professional occupation and are second in size to stenographers and typists in the whole labour force. The 118,000 women in this occupation in 1961 comprised almost one half of the professional group. By contrast, male and female school teachers combined contained one quarter of the total professionals.

Female school teachers increased by 43,000 between 1951 and 1961, and at a rate of growth that was slightly faster than that of the labour force. Over the long-term period, however, women school teachers increased only one half as fast as the whole female labour force. Their share of the female labour force declined from almost one tenth in 1931 to the 1961 figure of 6.7 per cent. The number of male school teachers increased relatively more over the three decades; consequently the proportion of females as primary and secondary school teachers has declined from 78.0 per cent (1931) to 70.7 per cent (1961), although the latter proportion is still quite substantial.

Nurses form another substantial group within the professional category. In 1961, there were 59,000 female graduate nurses and 23,000 nurses-in-training. Between them they comprised 4.7 per cent of the female labour force. This is almost the same proportion held by the group in 1931, although there has been a slight internal shift, graduate nurses increasing their proportion and nurses-in-training decreasing.

Graduate nurses showed their greatest numerical gains, relative to the labour force in the 1950's, when they increased by 24,000, and rose thereby from 2.9 to 3.4 per cent of the labour force. It should be noted, however, that this development followed a relative decline in the occupation's share of the labour force during the 1940's (from 3.2 to 2.9 per cent). After an initial decline from 1.7 to 1.4 per cent between 1931 and 1941, the nurses-in-training occupation has retained a relatively stable share of the labour force.

In Part I, these two nursing categories were compared with the personal service occupation, practical nurses. Although practical nurses (including males and females) were slightly greater than graduate nurses (62,400 versus

61,500), when we look at the female labour force separately it will be seen that graduate nurses exceeded practical nurses by 10,000 in 1961. This is because females comprised 96 per cent of graduate nurses and only 79 per cent of practical nurses in 1961.

The proportion of females in each of these two occupations show different patterns of change over time. Women have continually increased as a proportion of practical nurses with an especially large jump in the 1950's. On the other hand, the proportion of women graduate nurses has decreased from 100 per cent in 1931 to 96 per cent in 1961.

In relation to the total labour force, female professors and college principals experienced the greatest relative increase of any occupation within the professional group in the 1950's, (191 per cent) to the 1961 figure of 2,400. In addition, the female proportion of this occupation increased to more than one fifth of the labour force in 1961.

The 2,400 women professors and college principals in 1961 were three times greater than the 1951 number and almost ten times the 1931 figure.

Female musicians and music teachers numbered 6,800 in 1961, 60 per cent of the total in this occupation. The rate of growth between 1951 and 1961 actually exceeded the long-term rate of increase, since the 1951 figure for this occupation was lower than that in 1931. There was an absolute decrease in this occupation in the 1930's.

In 1961, 82 per cent of the librarians in the country were women (2,800). This is below the peak figure of 87 per cent in 1951 but higher than the 80 per cent recorded for women in this occupation in 1931.

The occupation increased by over 1,000 during the 1950's for a growth rate slightly faster than the labour force but slower than the professional group as a whole. This occupation has tripled since 1931.

The number of women authors, editors and journalists doubled in the 1950's to 3,300. Females represented one quarter of the occupation in 1961, twice the 1931 proportion. This occupation is eight times larger than it was in 1931.

Women made up 37 per cent of artists (except commercial) and art teachers in 1961. In absolute terms, they were still only a small number (832). This is less than one half of 1 per cent of the female labour force. Comparable figures are only available for 1951. The number has doubled since then, but women have declined somewhat as a proportion of this occupation.

## Clerical Occupations

There were 500,000 female clerical workers in 1961, 184,000 more than in 1951 and four times the 1931 number. This was the largest occupation group containing over one quarter of the female labour force. The share of clerical occupations increased slightly in the decade following 1951 (from 27.4 to 28.6 per cent) but the biggest jump occurred between 1941 and 1951 (18.3 to 27.4 per cent).

By 1941 the majority of clerical workers were female (50.1 per cent), and women have steadily increased their proportion since then. In 1961, they comprised almost two thirds of the total number of persons in the occupation.

By far the largest female clerical occupation is stenographers, typists and clerk-typists, which totalled over 200,000 in 1961. In 1931, this occupation was the same size as the one for school teachers (65,000), while thirty years later there were almost twice as many female stenographers and typists as female school teachers.

This occupation has grown enormously. Between 1951 and 1961, there was a net addition of 76,000 women to stenographic and typing work. This increase is equal to the combined growth in female school teachers, graduate nurses and nurses-in-training over the same period. The rate of growth was greater than that of the labour force but slightly less than the clerical group as a whole.

In 1961, 97 per cent of stenographers and typists were women. This proportion has actually been rising since 1931, when it was 95 per cent.

There were 1,500 female office appliance operators in 1931. By 1961, they numbered 22,000, more than double the 1951 figure. In spite of the rapid growth over this period, however, their share of the total occupation fell from 89 per cent to 79 per cent. In 1961, this occupation was the same size as nurses-in-training occupation, whereas in 1951 it was only half as big.

In 1961, females comprised 97 per cent of the attendants in doctor's and dentist's offices. This group, however, is quite small, with only 3,800 women. It will be noted that the women in this occupation outnumber the total of women doctors and dentists 2 to 1.

The number of women who are shipping and receiving clerks has remained a small and constant proportion of the total occupation. In 1961, 3,800 of the 56,000 in this occupation were women (6.7 per cent), compared with 3,200 out of 49,000 in 1951 (6.5 per cent). This was the slowest-growing female clerical occupation.

### **Commercial and Financial Occupations**

The 181,000 women in commercial and financial occupations in 1961 represented 10.3 per cent of the female labour force, a slight decrease from the 1951 figure of 10.5 per cent.

Women comprised over one third (36.7 per cent) of the occupation group in 1961, a slight increase from the 35.2 per cent in 1951.

Three quarters of the women in this occupation group in 1961 were sales clerks, 133,000. Although female sales clerks increased by 40,000 over the decade, the rate of growth was much slower than that of the labour force (40 per cent versus 51 per cent).

The majority of sales clerks (58 per cent in 1961) were women. The 1951 proportion was 55 per cent. Separate figures for sales clerks are not available for 1931 but an approximation of the number can be obtained by looking at the combination of sales clerks and service station attendants. It was noted in Part I that for 1931 the combined total for these occupations is estimated to be made up almost entirely of sales clerks. On the basis of this assumption, there was a sharp rise in the share of females among sales clerks, from the 1931 proportion of 31 per cent.

The number of women in other commercial and financial occupations is small. The largest is commercial and financial foremen (supervisors), with 2,400 in 1961. Women made up only 23 per cent of the total occupation.

Women had a reasonable share of a few other commercial and financial occupations, although the actual numbers involved were small. The 1,600 female window decorators and dressers amounted to 40 per cent of the total number in the occupation in 1961, compared with the figure of 30 per cent in 1951.

Thirty per cent of the inspectors, graders, samplers, n.e.s., were women in 1951. This amounted to 1,400 persons. No historical data are available for this occupation.

### Managerial Occupations

The managerial group contained the least number of females (52,000) and the lowest proportion of females (10 per cent) of any of the white-collar categories. On the other hand, since 1931, women have doubled their share of this occupation group from the 5 per cent they held at that time.

Women in managerial occupations made up only a fraction of the total female labour force in 1961 (2.9 per cent). This occupation has remained small throughout the three decades and has increased its share only slightly over the 30-year period.

## MANUAL OCCUPATIONS

Less than 250,000 women were in manual occupations in 1961, representing 13 per cent of the female labour force. Although there was a slight numerical increase over the decade, the proportion of total females in this sector dropped sharply from 19 per cent in 1951. This was following a 20-year period of absolute and relative growth during which the number of female manual workers doubled.

The proportion of women included in the total for manual workers decreased slightly in the 1950's (from 11.5 to 10.6 per cent), but was greater than the proportion in 1931 (8.5 per cent).

### Manufacturing and Mechanical Occupations

Most of the female manual workers were in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 174,000 in 1961, one tenth of the female labour force.

The growth during the decade of the 1950's amounted to only 4,000 (2.3 per cent). Between 1931 and 1951, the occupation doubled from 85,000 to 170,000.

A relatively smaller proportion of the female labour force was in manufacturing and mechanical occupations in 1961 and in 1931 (9.9 per cent versus 12.7 per cent). The 1951 proportion was 14.6 per cent.

Women held a steady 19 per cent of the total number in manufacturing and mechanical from 1931 to 1951 and then declined to 17 per cent in 1961.

Female representation in most of the selected manufacturing and mechanical occupations is small both in absolute terms and as a per cent of the total number in each occupation. The largest number of women are in the occupation dressmakers and seamstresses, (not-in-factory), 15,500 in 1961. Women made up 96 per cent of the total in this occupation.

Dressmakers and seamstresses experienced a large and rapid growth between 1941 and 1951, and then a much smaller increase in the following decade.

This pattern of change contrasts with weavers - textile who have declined since 1941, with the largest drop occurring in the 1950's. By 1961, there were 1,300 weavers - textile, 2,000 less than 1941.

The second largest female occupation is shoemakers and repairers - factory, with 7,000 in 1961. Women represented more than half the total number in the occupation in 1961 (55 per cent). In contrast, women made up only 2 per cent of the occupation shoemakers and repairers, (not-in-factory).

Females outnumbered males as bookbinders, other occupations in book-binding, n.e.s., and other occupations in tobacco products. The size of these occupations is small, with the largest number in tobacco products, 2,700. The other two occupations totalled 4,000 in 1961 and have increased by 1,000 since 1951.

### **Transportation and Communication Occupations**

The only transportation and communication occupation with a sizable number of females is telephone operators. There were 34,000 women in this occupation in 1961, out of a total female component of 39,000 for the entire transportation and communication group.

This occupation is almost exclusively filled by women who represent 95 per cent of telephone operators.

The growth of telephone operators was relatively slow in the decade of the 1950's, after a rapid increase between 1941 and 1951. There was an actual decline in this occupation in the 1930's.

The numbers of females in the other transportation and communication occupations are small and, in some instances, non-existent. Of the remaining 17 selected occupations, there were no females in 10 and less than 1,000 in six.

One thousand three hundred women were agents (ticket, station, express) in 1961, and 10 occupations had no female workers. These were: baggagemen and expressmen; brakemen - railway and switchmen, signalmen, flagmen; captains, mates, pilots; conductors (steam railway); locomotive engineers; locomotive firemen; longshoremen, stevedores, dock labourers; operators - electric, street railway; sectionmen and trackmen; and linemen and servicemen.

### **Labourers**

Only a fraction of the total number of labourers are women. Females comprised 6.1 per cent in 1961, compared with 6.0 per cent in 1951 and 2.6 per cent in 1931. This amounted to 21,000 women in both 1961 and 1951, and 12,000 in each of 1931 and 1941.

### **Construction Occupations**

There are virtually no women in any of the construction trades. Women accounted for 799 out of the 336,000 in these occupations in 1961. In 1931, there were 63 women among the 184,000 persons in the group.

There are no women foremen, inspectors, carpenters, plasterers and glaziers or plumbers and pipefitters. Altogether, painters, decorators and lathers contained 737 women in 1961, while there were 23 female brick and stone masons.

## SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Up to 1941, service occupations contained more women than any other group. By 1951, clerical workers had exceeded service occupations and the gap widened during the 1950's.

In 1961, 395,000 women were in service occupations, 22.5 per cent of the labour force. This occupation group grew a little more rapidly than the total labour force between 1951 and 1961, but it experienced a much slower growth over the entire three decades.

Women have always outnumbered men in service occupations, although the proportion has fluctuated. The 1961 figure of 58 per cent is slightly higher than the 56 per cent in 1951, but below the 62 per cent in 1931.

### Personal and Domestic Service

Almost the entire number of female service workers are in personal and domestic service occupations (390,000 out of 395,000). For the total labour force, personal service occupations contain a smaller portion of the total service sector (588,000 out of 684,000).

The largest personal service occupation is waiters, waitresses and bartenders, with 62,000 women in 1961, an increase of 21,000 during the decade following 1951.

Women outnumbered men in this occupation in 1931 and the proportion has steadily increased since then. By 1961, 71 per cent of the total waiters, waitresses and bartenders in Canada were women.

Practical nurses were the second largest female service occupation in 1961, with 49,000. They experienced by far the greatest growth in absolute and relative terms between 1951 and 1961. Thirty-one thousand women were added to this occupation for a rate of increase of more than three times that of the labour force. This occupation is more than ten times its 1931 figure of 4,700.

Female practical nurses have been increasing in number relatively faster than males, especially in the last decade. The female proportion of the occupation total was 79 per cent in 1961, compared with 72 per cent in 1951 and 70 per cent in 1931. This occupation was referred to earlier in connection with the discussion of graduate nurses.

There was a sizable number of female charworkers and cleaners in 1961, 32,000. This occupation experienced the second fastest rate of growth in the 1950's (125 per cent), increasing by 18,000.

Women comprised only 32 per cent of the total number in the occupation in 1961. This figure is much lower than most of the large personal service occupations. Although the share of women as charworkers and cleaners has risen, it has gone up by a much smaller per cent than the other occupations.

It is interesting to note that in the labour force males outnumber females as cooks. In 1961, there were 24,500 female cooks, 49.5 per cent of the total. The occupation increased by close to 10,000 in the decade, at a rate of growth slightly faster than the labour force. Female cooks have more than tripled since 1931.

The proportion of female cooks has been rising steadily. The 49.5 per cent in 1961 compares with 44.5 in 1951 and 30.5 in 1931.

Female barbers, hairdressers and manicurists more than doubled in the last decade, and reached 23,000 in 1961. This is almost four times the 1931 figure.

For the first time in 1961, women exceeded men in this occupation. Women made up only 29 per cent of the barbers, hairdressers and manicurists in 1931.

Female cleaners, dyers and launderers numbered 22,500 in 1961. This occupation increased by 5,500 in the last decade, but the rate of growth was very small, slightly more than one half that of the labour force. The proportion of women in the occupation continued to rise, reaching 71 per cent in 1961.

### **Protective and Other Service Occupations**

The number of women in protective and other service occupations is small. There were less than 5,000 women in this group in 1961, 5 per cent of the total in protective and other service occupations. The largest number are guards, watchmen and caretakers, n.e.s., but this occupation only contained 1,200 women in 1961.

## **PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS**

### **Agricultural Occupations**

There were 76,000 female agriculture workers in 1961, compared with 32,000 in 1951 and 24,000 in 1931. The growth rate in the last decade was 133 per cent, compared with that of 51 per cent for the female labour force as a whole.

This growth trend is opposite to the steady decline in male farmers. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the female proportion of the total agricultural labour force. This proportion was 12 per cent in 1961, compared with 4 per cent in 1951 and 2 per cent in 1931.

### **Resource Occupations**

There are virtually no females in fishing, logging or mining occupations.



## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX I

### 1951 AND 1961 OCCUPATION CLASSES WHICH ARE COMPARABLE ON EITHER A 1951 OR 1961 BASE

The following list of comparable occupation classes was prepared by Miss A.G. Wood, Head of the Occupations and Employment Section, Census Division, D.B.S. The occupation codes are taken from the following sources:

D.B.S., Classification of Occupations, Ninth Census of Canada, 1951  
D.B.S., Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961

Code No.	1951	Code No.	1961
<u>Managerial Occupations</u>			
<u>Professional Occupations</u>			
062	Architects	181	Architects
063	Artists (except commercial), art teachers	172	Artists (except commercial), art teachers
064	Artists, commercial	171	Artists, commercial
065	Authors, editors, journalists	174	Authors, editors, journalists
068	Clergymen and priests	161	Clergymen and priests
069	Dentists	141	Dentists
072	Engineers, chemical	108	Chemical engineers
073	Engineers, civil	101	Civil engineers
075	Engineers, electrical	105	Electrical engineers
076	Engineers, mechanical	(102)	Mechanical engineers
079	Judges and magistrates	(104)	Industrial engineers
081	Lawyers and notaries	151	Judges and magistrates
082	Librarians	153	Lawyers and notaries
084	Musicians & music teachers	194	Librarians
086	Nurses - graduate	176	Musicians & music teachers
087	Nurses-in-training	142	Nurses - graduate
088	Osteopaths & chiropractors	143	Nurses-in-training
089	Physicians & surgeons	146	Osteopaths & chiropractors
090	Professors & college principals	140	Physicians & surgeons
(092)	Actuaries	131	Professors & college principals
(097)	Statisticians	184	Actuaries & statisticians
093	Photographers	196	Photographers
095	Teachers, school	135	School teachers
098	Veterinarians	124	Veterinarians

## APPENDIX I – Continued

Code  
No.

1951

Code  
No.

1961

### Clerical Occupations

111 Attendants, doctor's & dentists' offices  
 113 Office appliance operators  
 117 Shipping & receiving clerks  
 119 Stenographers & typists

241 Attendants, doctors' & dentists' offices  
 203 Office appliance operators  
 214 Shipping & receiving clerks  
 (232) Stenographers  
 (234) Typists & clerk-typists

### Transportation Occupations

205 Agents - ticket, station, express  
 207 Air pilots & navigators (except armed forces)  
 209 Baggage men & expressmen  
 (211) Brakemen - railway  
 (245) Switchmen, signalmen, flagmen  
 213 Bus drivers  
 (215) Captains, mates, pilots  
 (225) Engineering officers on ships  
 217 Chauffeurs & taxi drivers  
 219 Conductors - steam railway  
 231 Locomotive engineers  
 233 Locomotive firemen  
 235 Longshoremen, stevedores, dock labourers  
 239 Operators - electric, street railway  
 243 Sectionmen & trackmen

223 Ticket, station & express agents, transport  
 520 Air pilots, navigators & flight engineers  
 221 Baggage men & expressmen, transport  
 (535) Brakemen, railroad  
 (537) Switchmen & signalmen  
 551 Bus drivers  
 (541) Deck officers, ship  
 (543) Engineering officers, ship  
 552 Taxi drivers & chauffeurs  
 534 Conductors, railroad  
 531 Locomotive engineers  
 532 Locomotive firemen  
 881 Longshoremen & stevedores  
 561 Operators, electric street railway  
 890 Sectionmen & trackmen

### Communication Occupations

267 Linemen & servicemen  
 271 Postmen & mail carriers  
 274 Radio announcers, broadcasters  
 281 Telegraph operators  
 288 Telephone operators

838 Linemen & servicemen - telephone, telegraph & power  
 587 Postmen & mail carriers  
 581 Radio & television announcers  
 585 Telegraph operators  
 584 Telephone operators

### Commercial Occupations

301 Foremen

301 Foremen, trade

## APPENDIX I – Continued

Code

No.

1951

Code

No.

1961

### Commercial Occupations (Continued)

302	Advertising agents	327	Advertising salesmen & agents
304	Auctioneers	303	Auctioneers
306	Brokers, agents, appraisers, n. e. s.	338	Brokers, agents, & appraisers, n. e. s.
322	Inspectors, graders, samplers, n. e. s.	918	Inspectors, graders, samplers, n. e. s.
333	Purchasing agents & buyers	008	Purchasing agents & buyers
336	Sales clerks	325	Sales clerks
339	Service station attendants	323	Service station attendants
343	Window decorators & dressers	195	Interior decorators & window dressers

### Service Occupations – Personal

402	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	451	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists
(409	Charworkers & cleaners	154	Janitors & cleaners, building
(422	Janitors & sextons		
414	Cleaners, dyers, launderers	452	Launderers & dry cleaners
416	Elevator tenders	453	Elevator tenders, building
418	Guides	456	Guides
429	Nurses, practical	416	Nursing assistants & aides
432	Porters	417	Porters, baggage & pullman
435	Undertakers	455	Funeral directors & embalmers
443	Waiters & waitresses	(414	Bartenders
		(415	Waiters
452	Cooks	413	Cooks

### Protective Service Occupations & Other

473	Firemen - fire department, n. e. s.	401	Firemen, fire protection
474	Guards, watchmen, caretakers, n. e. s.	405	Guards, watchmen, n. e. s.
477	Policemen & detectives	403	Policemen & detectives
494	Motion picture projectionists	836	Projectionists, motion picture
475	Officers - armed forces	407	Commissioned officers, armed forces
476	Other ranks - armed forces	408	Other ranks, armed forces

### Agricultural Occupations

501	Farm managers & foremen	603	Farm managers & foremen
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## APPENDIX I – Continued

Code  
No.

1951

Code  
No.

1961

### Logging Occupations

564 Forest rangers and timber  
cruisers 613 Forest rangers & cruisers

### Mining Occupations

609 Prospectors 652 Prospectors

### Manufacturing & Mechanical Occupations

707 Millers - flour, grain	701 Millers of grain & flour
720 Other occupations in tobacco products	911 Tobacco preparers & product makers
733 Tire & tube builders	711 Tire & tube builders
737 Vulcanizers	713 Vulcanizers
755 Shoemakers & repairers - factory, n.e.s.	722 Shoemakers & repairers - factory, n.e.s.
756 Shoemakers & repairers, n.i.f.	724 Shoemakers & repairers, n.i.f.
764 Weavers - textile	734 Weavers
775 Dressmakers & seamstresses, n.i.f.	742 Dressmakers & seamstresses, n.i.f.
795 Sawyers - wood	754 Sawyers
796 Upholsterers	747 Upholsterers
812 Bookbinders	776 Bookbinders
813 Other occupations in bookbinding, n.e.s.	778 Other occupations in bookbinding n.e.s.
814 Compositors & typesetters	771 Compositors & typesetters
820 Inspectors, examiners, gaugers, n.e.s. - metal	917 Inspectors, examiners, gaugers, n.e.s. - metal
822 Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen	784 Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen
826 Engravers, except photo- engravers	793 Engravers, except photo- engravers
827 Filers, grinders, sharpeners	803 Filers, grinders, sharpeners
828 Fitters & assemblers, n.e.s. - metal	806 Fitters & assemblers, n.e.s. - metal
832 Heat treaters, annealers, temperers	782 Heat treaters, annealers, temperers
837 Mechanics & repairmen, airplane	821 Mechanics & repairmen, aircraft
838 Mechanics & repairmen, automobile	822 Mechanics & repairmen, motor vehicle
840 Mechanics & repairmen, rail- road or car shop	825 Mechanics & repairmen, rail- road equipment

## APPENDIX I – Concluded

Code

No.

1951

Code

No.

1961

### Manufacturing & Mechanical Occupations (Continued)

844	Millwrights	805	Millwrights
846	Coremakers	787	Coremakers
847	Patternmakers	912	Patternmakers (except paper)
850	Polishers & buffers - metal	818	Polishers & buffers - metal
853	Riveters & rivet heaters	812	Riveters & rivet heaters
854	Rolling mill men, n.e.s.	783	Rolling mill operators
855	Sheet metal workers & tinsmiths	811	Sheet metal workers
856	Toolmakers; die makers & setters	801	Toolmakers, diemakers
857	Welders & flame cutters	817	Welders & flame cutters
867	Stone cutters & dressers	864	Stone cutters & dressers
886	Photographic occupations, n.e.s.	915	Photographic processing occupations
890	Boiler firemen	871	Boiler firemen (except ship)
892	Motormen (vehicle) except railway	873	Motormen (vehicle) except railway
895	Power station operators	833	Power station operators
897	Stationary engineers	872	Stationary enginemen

### Construction Occupations

910	Foremen - construction	851	General foremen - construction
911	Inspectors - construction	852	Inspectors - construction
(913	Brick & stone masons	(854	Bricklayers, stonemasons, tilesetters
(		(	
(917	Cement & concrete finishers	(855	Cement & concrete finishers
915	Carpenters	751	Carpenters
927	Painters, decorators & glaziers	(841	Painters (construction & maintenance) paperhangers, glaziers
		(843	Painters (except construction & maintenance)
932	Plasterers & lathers	856	Plasterers & lathers
934	Plumbers & pipe fitters	810	Plumbers & pipefitters

### Not Stated Occupations

960	Not stated	980	Occupation not stated
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## APPENDIX II

LABOUR FORCE, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION,  
TOTAL AND FEMALE, FOR CANADA, 1961  
(excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories)

Selected Professional and Technical Occupations

Occupation	Total	Female	Female as % of Total
Draughtsmen .....	20,615	865	4.2
Surveyors.....	8,380	58	0.7
Accountants and auditors .....	30,633	1,546	5.0
Social welfare workers .....	10,820	5,765	53.3
Science and engineering technicians, n.e.s. ....	39,656	3,930	9.9
Professional occupations, n.e.s....	30,564	7,491	24.5
Medical and dental technicians ....	13,718	9,075	66.2
Teachers and instructors, n.e.s. ..	9,957	4,776	48.0
Total .....	164,343	33,506	20.4

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1961 Census of Canada,  
Bulletin 31-3, Labour Force, Occupations by Sex, 1963.

## APPENDIX III

PERSONS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA, <sup>(1)</sup> 1941, 1951 AND 1961

	1941			1951			1961		
	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
Officers.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,493	10,242	251	17,996	17,499	497
Other ranks .	(2)	(2)	(2)	60,747	60,570	177	97,871	94,956	2,915
Total.	314,584	313,452	1,132	71,240	70,812	428	115,867	112,455	3,412

(1) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Separate figures for officers and other ranks are not available for 1941.

Sources: 1941 - D.B.S., Census of Canada, Vol. 7, Table 4.

1951 - D.B.S., Census of Canada, Vol. 4, Table 4.

1961 - D.B.S., Census of Canada Bulletin 3.1-3,  
Labour Force Occupations by Sex.



## TABLES

## FOOTNOTES TO TABLES

### Sources:

Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

SP-8, Occupation and Industry Trends in Canada, 1954.

1961 Census of Canada, Bulletin 3.1-3, Labour Force, Occupations by Sex, 1963.

- (1) 14 years of age and over for 1931, 1941 and 1951,  
15 years of age and over for 1961.
- (2) Not including Yukon and Northwest Territories including Newfoundland in 1951 and 1961.  
Persons on active service are excluded from 1941, 1951 and 1961.
- (3) Fishing, hunting and trapping in 1951 - does not include Indians living on reserves.
- (4) The total for Manufacturing and Mechanical includes stationary enginemen and occupations associated with electric power production.
- (5) Labourers in all industries except those engaged in agricultural, fishing, logging or mining operations are included in this group.
- (6) N.E.S.: Not elsewhere specified.
- (7) Includes industrial engineers.
- (8) These occupations have been combined for comparability.
- (9) Prior to 1951, data are only available on sales clerks and service station attendants combined.
- (10) Brick and stone masons only. No figure is available for cement and concrete finishers in 1941.
- (11) Includes bartenders who were listed separately in 1961.

NOTE: The "Gainfully Occupied" rather than the "Labour Force" concept was used prior to 1951 for determining the labour force status. See introduction to Occupation and Industry Trends in Canada, D.B.S., 1954.

Occupations for 1931, 1941 and 1961 were re-arranged on the basis of the 1951 classification, though some adjustment of the 1951 occupations was necessary.

TABLE 1

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> by Major Occupation Group, for Canada<sup>(2)</sup>  
1931 - 1961 Censuses

	1931	1941	1951	1961	1931	1941	1951	1961
All Occupations .....	3,921,833	4,195,951	5,214,913	6,342,289	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar.....	958,184	1,058,696	1,690,626	2,446,902	24.4	25.2	32.5	38.6
Proprietary and managerial.....	219,753	225,551	392,896	501,077	5.6	5.4	7.5	7.9
Professional .....	238,077	282,242	385,676	634,284	6.1	6.7	7.4	10.0
Clerical .....	260,674	303,655	563,083	818,912	6.6	7.2	10.9	12.9
Commercial and financial.....	239,680	247,248	348,971	492,629	6.1	5.9	6.7	7.8
Manual.....	1,323,381	1,401,511	1,863,478	2,213,298	33.8	38.4	37.6	34.9
Manufacturing and mechanical(4) .....	452,256	673,037	907,581	1,036,755	11.5	16.0	17.4	16.4
Construction .....	183,560	196,082	291,384	335,877	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.3
Labourers(5) .....	441,746	265,720	351,206	343,843	11.3	6.3	6.7	5.4
Transportation and communication.....	245,819	266,672	413,307	496,823	6.3	6.4	7.9	7.8
Service.....	363,790	439,714	446,040	683,933	9.3	10.5	8.6	10.8
Personal.....	324,006	391,226	382,179	588,419	8.3	9.3	7.3	9.3
Protective and other .....	39,784	48,488	63,861	95,514	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Primary .....	1,274,824	1,284,617	1,050,091	830,180	32.5	30.6	20.1	13.1
Agricultural .....	1,127,982	1,083,816	830,441	648,910	28.8	25.8	15.9	10.2
Fishing, hunting(3) .....	47,704	51,450	53,005	36,977	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6
Logging.....	42,105	78,834	101,384	79,682	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.3
Mining and quarrying.....	57,333	70,517	65,291	64,611	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0
Not Stated .....	1,654	11,413	64,678	167,976	*	0.3	1.2	2.6

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

See page 36 for explanation to footnotes.

TABLE 2

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Female Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> by Major Occupation Group, for Canada<sup>(2)</sup>  
1931 - 1961 Censuses

	1931	1941	1951	1961	1931	1941	1951	1961
All Occupations .....	665,302	832,840	1,163,893	1,760,450	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White Collar.....	301,545	371,395	644,750	1,010,086	45.4	44.6	55.3	57.4
Proprietary and managerial.....	10,652	16,305	35,003	51,902	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.9
Professional .....	117,784	130,076	167,774	273,796	17.7	15.6	14.4	15.6
Clerical .....	117,637	152,216	319,183	503,660	17.7	18.3	27.4	28.6
Commercial and financial.....	55,472	72,798	122,790	180,728	8.4	8.7	10.5	10.3
Manual.....	112,506	154,259	225,870	235,353	16.9	18.5	19.4	13.3
Manufacturing and mechanical <sup>(4)</sup> .....	84,760	128,227	170,343	174,338	12.7	15.4	14.6	9.9
Construction .....	63	312	898	799	*	*	0.1	*
Labourers <sup>(5)</sup> .....	11,689	11,655	20,939	20,925	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.2
Transportation and communication.....	15,994	14,065	33,690	39,291	2.4	1.7	2.9	2.2
Service .....	226,414	286,159	247,172	395,291	34.0	34.4	21.4	22.5
Personal.....	225,662	285,292	245,224	390,447	33.9	34.3	21.1	22.2
Protective and other .....	752	867	1,948	4,844	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Primary .....	24,540	19,309	32,871	76,410	3.7	2.3	2.8	4.3
Agricultural.....	24,044	18,969	32,567	75,868	3.6	2.3	2.8	4.3
Fishing, hunting <sup>(3)</sup> .....	496	324	263	396	0.1	*	*	*
Logging.....	-	16	23	125	-	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying.....	-	18	18	21	-	*	*	*
Not Stated.....	297	1,718	13,230	43,310	*	0.2	1.1	2.5

\* Less than 0.05 per cent. - Nil or zero.

See page 36 for explanation to footnotes.

**TABLE 3**

Females as a Per Cent of the Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> in Each Major Occupation Group, for Canada<sup>(2)</sup>  
1931 - 1961 Censuses

	1931	1941	1951	1961
All Occupations .....	17.0	19.8	22.3	27.8
White Collar.....	31.5	35.1	38.1	41.3
Proprietary and managerial.....	4.8	7.2	8.9	10.4
Professional .....	49.5	46.1	43.5	43.2
Clerical .....	45.1	50.1	56.7	61.5
Commercial and financial.....	23.1	29.4	35.2	36.7
Manual.....	8.5	11.0	11.5	10.6
Manufacturing and mechanical <sup>(4)</sup> .....	18.7	19.1	18.8	16.8
Construction .....	*	0.2	0.3	0.2
Labourers <sup>(5)</sup> .....	2.6	4.4	6.0	6.1
Transportation and communication.....	6.5	5.3	8.2	7.9
Service .....	62.2	65.1	55.5	57.8
Personal.....	69.6	72.9	64.2	66.4
Protective and other.....	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.1
Primary .....	1.9	1.5	3.1	9.2
Agricultural.....	2.1	1.8	3.9	11.7
Fishing, hunting <sup>(3)</sup> .....	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1
Logging.....	-	-	*	0.2
Mining and quarrying.....	-	*	*	*
Not Stated.....	18.0	15.1	20.5	25.8

\* Less than 0.05 per cent. - Nil or zero.  
See page 36 for explanation to footnotes.

TABLE 4

Distribution of the Labour Force,<sup>(1)</sup> by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada,<sup>(2)</sup> 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	Number	Per Cent of Total	1931	1941	1951	1961	Percentage Increase	
							1931-1961	1951-1961
ALL OCCUPATIONS .....	3,921,833	100.0	4,195,951	100.0	5,214,913	100.0	6,342,289	100.0
White Collar.....	958,184	24.4	1,058,696	25.2	1,690,626	32.5	2,446,902	38.6
Managerial .....	219,753	5.6	225,551	5.4	392,896	7.5	501,077	7.9
Professional .....	238,077	6.1	282,342	6.7	385,676	7.4	634,284	10.0
Architects.....	1,298	*	1,202	*	1,440	*	2,940	*
Artists (except comm.), art teachers .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	1,110	*	2,278	*
Artists, commercial .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	3,786	0.1	5,161	0.1
Authors, editors, journalists.....	3,344	0.7	4,147	0.1	7,217	0.1	13,024	0.2
Clergymen and priests.....	12,678	0.3	14,108	0.3	16,097	0.3	18,852	0.3
Dentists.....	4,039	0.1	3,740	0.1	4,608	0.1	5,443	0.1
Engineers .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	2,572	*	2,995	*
Chemical.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	7,743	0.1	11,877	0.2
Civil.....	3,937	0.1	4,557	0.1	6,349	0.2	8,758	0.1
Electrical.....	2,859	0.1	4,518	0.1	8,328	0.2	12,091	0.2
Mechanical(7) .....	544	*	478	*	597	*	831	*
Judges and magistrates.....	8,058	0.2	7,920	0.2	9,038	0.2	12,068	0.2
Lawyers and notaries.....	1,009	*	1,556	*	2,061	*	3,435	0.1
Librarians .....	8,786	0.2	7,915	0.2	8,033	0.2	11,267	0.2
Musicians and music teachers .....	20,462	0.5	26,626	0.6	35,138	0.7	61,553	1.0
Nurses - graduate.....	11,436	0.3	11,883	0.3	15,623	0.3	22,993	0.4
Nurses-in-training.....	542	*	568	*	832	*	1,112	*
Osteopaths and chiropractors.....	10,020	0.3	10,723	0.3	14,325	0.3	21,266	0.3
Physicians and surgeons.....	3,200	0.1	4,135	0.1	5,422	0.1	11,145	0.2
Professors and college principals .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	2,909	*
Actuaries and statisticians .....	2,608	0.1	2,706	0.1	3,535	0.1	3,702	0.1
Photographers .....	82,983	2.1	86,453	2.1	105,118	2.0	167,694	2.6
Teachers, school] .....		1,050	*	1,205	*	1,524	*	45.7
Veterinarians.....		1,046						26.5

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Distribution of the Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961			Percentage Increase 1931-1961
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total							
Clerical .....	260,674	6.6	303,635	7.2	563,083	10.8	818,912	12.9	214.2	45.4			
Attendants, doctors' and dentists' offices .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	2,626	0.1	3,893	0.1	-	48.2			
Office appliance operators .....	1,732	*	2,998	0.1	11,001	0.2	28,371	0.4	1,528.6	157.9			
Shipping and receiving clerks .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	48,906	0.9	56,240	0.9	-	15.0			
Stenographers, typists and clerk-typists (8) .....	68,524	1.7	81,213	1.9	138,523	2.7	216,424	3.4	215.8	56.2			
Commercial and Financial .....	239,680	6.1	247,248	5.9	348,971	6.7	492,629	7.8	105.5	41.2			
Foremen .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	10,500	0.2	-	-			
Advertising agents .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	3,182	0.1	-	-			
Auctioneers .....	N/A	-	317	*	301	*	353	*	-	17.3			
Brokers, agents, appraisers, n.e.s. (6) .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	5,897	0.1	-	-			
Inspectors, graders, samplers, n.e.s. (6) .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	4,438	0.1	-	-			
6,558	0.2	9,486	0.2	14,042	0.3	14,732	0.2	124.6	4.9				
Purchasing agents and buyers .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	173,197	3.3	239,528	3.6	-	32.5			
Sales clerks .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	7,737	0.1	20,036	0.3	-	159.0			
Service station attendants .....	902	*	976	*	2,429	*	3,988	0.1	342.1	64.2			
Window decorators and dressers .....	145,457	3.7	137,916	3.3	180,934	3.5	249,564	3.9	71.6	37.9			
Sales clerks and service station attendants (5) .....													
Manual .....	1,323,381	33.8	1,401,511	33.4	1,963,478	37.6	2,213,298	34.9	67.2	12.7			
Manufacturing and Mechanical (4) .....	452,256	11.5	673,037	16.0	907,581	17.4	1,036,755	16.4	129.2	14.2			
Millers - flour, grain, etc. .....	1,628	*	2,550	0.1	2,104	*	2,244	*	37.8	6.7			
Other occupations in tobacco products .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	4,071	0.1	-	-			
Tire and tube hauliers .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	4,143	0.1	2,728	*	-	-34.2			
Vulcanizers .....	879	*	N/A	-	1,632	*	2,410	*	17.4	42.4			
Shoemakers and repairers - factory, n.e.s. (6) .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	12,805	0.2	-	-			
Shoemakers and Repairers, n.l.f. .....	7,454	0.2	8,022	0.2	6,264	0.1	4,873	0.1	-34.6	-28.1			
Weavers - textile .....	7,139	0.2	9,490	0.2	9,002	0.2	4,518	0.1	-36.7	-49.8			
Dressmakers and seamstresses, n.l.f. .....	N/A	-	10,881	0.3	14,237	0.3	16,187	0.3	-	13.7			
4,124	0.1	8,234	0.2	13,257	0.2	13,267	0.2	221.7	0.1				
Sawyers - wood .....	0.1	3,369	0.1	3,610	0.1	5,117	0.1	5,723	0.1	69.9	11.8		

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Distribution of Labour Forces, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961			Percentage Increase	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	1931-1961	1951-1961								
Manufacturing and Mechanical <sup>(2)</sup> (Cond.)														
Bookbinders	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	3,210	0.1	3,978	0.1	-	23.6	-	
Other occupations in bookbinding, n.e.s. (6)	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	1,587	*	1,911	*	-	20.4	-	
Compositors and typesetters	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	15,253	0.3	16,316	0.3	-	7.0	-	
Inspectors, examiners, gaugers - metal, n.e.s. (6)	4,357	0.1	12,399	0.3	12,860	0.2	14,602	0.2	15,124	0.1	-	235.1	13.5	
Blacksmiths, hammersmen, foremen	16,388	0.4	15,114	0.4	15,114	0.4	9,587	0.2	5,124	0.1	-	-46.6	-68.7	
Engravers, except photostatavers	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	929	*	950	*	-	2.3	-	
Filters, grinders, sharpeners	2,102	0.1	4,802	0.1	6,903	0.1	5,911	0.1	17,603	0.3	350.2	6.4	-	
Fitters and assemblers, metal, n.e.s. (6)	3,910	0.1	11,845	0.3	16,550	0.3	64,328	1.2	88,979	1.4	-	38.3	-	
Heat treaters, annealers, temperers	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics and repairmen, automobile	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics and repairmen, airplane	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics and repairmen, railroad - car shop	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Millwrights	3,360	0.1	4,744	0.1	8,055	0.2	9,778	0.2	191.0	-	-	21.4	-	
Coremakers	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	2,089	*	985	*	-	-52.8	-	
Patternmakers	1,342	*	1,721	*	2,311	*	1,975	*	47.2	-	-	-14.5	-	
Polishers and buffers - metal	2,033	0.1	3,205	0.1	3,813	0.1	2,797	*	37.6	-	-	-26.6	-	
Riveters and rivet heaters	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	379	*	1,160	*	-	-35.1	-	
Rolling mill men, n.e.s. (6)	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	900	*	1,701	*	-	-	-	
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths	7,639	0.2	10,645	0.3	13,750	0.3	17,089	0.3	123.7	24.3	-	-	-	
Toolmakers, die makers & setters	2,851	0.1	7,049	0.2	9,443	0.2	10,606	0.2	272.0	12.3	-	-	-	
Welders and flame cutters	2,481	0.1	12,134	0.3	23,649	0.5	38,674	0.6	1,458.8	63.5	-	-	-	
Stone cutters and dressers	2,895	0.1	1,893	*	1,896	*	1,715	*	-40.8	-9.5	-	-	-	
Photographic occupations, n.e.s. (6)	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	1,683	*	3,056	*	-	-	-	
Boiler firemen	6,817	0.2	8,186	0.2	11,027	0.2	6,022	0.1	-	-1.7	-	-39.2	-	
Motormen (vehicle) except railway	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	2,091	*	2,380	*	-	13.8	-	
Power station operators	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	2,328	0.1	3,888	0.1	-	26.7	-	
Stationary engineers	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	25,586	0.5	29,302	0.5	-	14.5	-	
Construction	183,560	4.7	196,082	4.7	291,384	5.6	335,877	5.3	83.0	15.3	-	-	-	
Foremen	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	4,032	0.1	11,569	0.2	18,249	0.3	57.7	-

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Distribution of the Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961			Percentage increase 1931-1961	Percentage increase 1951-1961
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total								
Construction (Cont'd)														
Inspectors.....	N/A	-	4,49	*	1,617	*	3,879	0.1	139.9					
Brick and stone masons, cement and concrete finishers(10)	12,102	0.3	8,948	0.2	18,791	0.4	27,049	0.4	123.5	43.9				
Carpenters.....	81,773	2.1	90,770	2.2	129,045	0.5	121,799	1.9	48.9	-5.6				
Painters, decorators and glaziers .....	35,290	0.9	39,349	0.9	47,158	0.9	51,235	0.8	45.2	8.6				
Plasterers and lathers.....	6,222	0.2	4,669	0.1	9,270	0.2	10,042	0.2	61.4	8.3				
Plumbers and pipefitters.....	17,469	0.4	19,484	0.5	29,531	0.6	37,484	0.6	114.6	26.9				
Labourers(5) .....	441,746	11.3	265,720	6.3	351,206	6.7	343,843	5.4	-22.2	-2.1				
Transportation and Communication.....	245,819	6.3	266,672	6.4	413,307	7.9	496,823	7.8	102.1	20.2				
Agents - ticket, station, express .....	5,339	0.1	4,987	0.1	6,595	0.1	8,549	0.1	60.1	29.6				
Air pilots & navigators (except armed forces)	335	*	571	*	1,141	*	2,695	*	704.5	136.2				
Taxi, a-cab and expressmen .....	1,921	*	1,460	*	2,344	*	1,819	*	-5.3	-22.4				
Drakemen - railway and switchmen, shigalmen, fla men(8)	12,844	0.3	11,861	0.3	15,265	0.3	11,186	0.2	-12.9	-26.7				
Taxi drivers .....	N/A	-	2,967	0.1	11,451	0.2	18,611	0.3	62.5					
Captains, mates, pilots and engineers, officers on ships(8)	7,022	0.2	5,937	0.1	7,837	0.2	8,135	0.1	15.9	3.8				
Chauffeurs, taxi and bus drivers(8)	15,400	0.4	15,311	0.4	32,805	0.6	40,682	0.6	164.2	24.0				
Chauffeurs and taxi drivers .....	N/A	-	12,344	0.3	21,351	0.4	22,071	0.3	-3.4					
Conductors - steam railway .....	4,673	0.1	4,229	0.1	6,364	0.1	5,725	0.1	22.5	-10.0				
Locomotive engineers .....	7,920	0.2	7,088	0.2	9,366	0.2	7,573	0.1	-19.1					
Locomotive fitters .....	5,948	0.2	5,235	0.1	7,254	0.1	3,744	0.1	-37.1	-48.4				
Can shorers, stowlers, dock labourers .....	7,358	0.2	10,922	0.3	10,634	0.2	12,259	0.2	66.6	15.3				
Operating elec-tric, street railway .....	8,673	0.2	6,544	0.2	6,226	0.1	1,342	*	-84.5	-78.4				
Seamstresses and packmen .....	23,587	0.6	24,422	0.6	30,333	0.6	23,175	0.4	-1.7	-23.6				
Linemenn and service men .....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	28,351	0.4	-					
Postmen and mail carriers .....	6,751	0.2	7,410	0.2	9,043	0.2	13,435	0.2	99.0	48.6				
Radio announcers, broadcasters .....	N/A	-	4,411	*	1,015	*	1,634	*	61.0					
Telephone operators .....	6,784	0.2	5,360	0.1	6,625	0.1	4,375	0.1	-35.5	-34.0				
Telephone operators .....	15,744	0.4	13,793	0.3	30,668	0.6	35,392	0.6	124.8	15.4				

TABLE 4 (Concluded)

Distribution of the Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931		1941		1951		1961		Percentage Increase 1951-1961
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	
Service.....	363,790	9.3	439,714	10.5	446,040	8.6	683,933	10.8	88.0
Personal .....	324,006	8.3	391,226	9.3	382,479	7.3	568,119	9.3	54.0
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists .....	23,109	0.6	25,887	0.6	24,415	0.5	42,114	0.7	72.5
Charworkers and cleaners, janitors and sextons(8) .....	20,721	0.5	26,981	0.6	51,380	1.0	100,993	1.6	96.6
Cleaners, dyers, laundries .....	17,391	0.5	17,856	0.4	26,913	0.5	31,582	0.5	75.5
Elevator tenders .....	3,360	0.1	3,926	0.1	5,266	0.1	5,269	0.1	56.8
Guides .....	N/A	—	N/A	—	2,128	*	2,952	*	38.7
Janitors and sextons .....	15,640	0.4	20,227	0.5	34,471	0.7	—	—	—
Nurses, practical .....	6,702	0.2	11,227	0.3	25,468	0.5	62,432	1.0	831.5
Porters .....	5,392	0.1	5,114	0.1	5,783	0.1	5,169	0.1	-4.1
Undertakers .....	1,629	*	2,447	0.1	2,300	*	2,699	*	65.7
Waiters and waitresses(1) .....	23,995	0.6	36,679	0.9	61,076	1.2	87,967	1.4	266.6
Cooks .....	25,650	0.7	27,767	0.7	35,176	0.7	49,561	0.8	93.2
Protective and other .....	39,784	1.0	48,488	1.2	63,861	1.3	95,514	1.5	140.1
Firemen - fire department .....	4,610	0.1	4,975	0.1	8,878	0.2	14,266	0.2	209.5
Guards, watchmen, caretakers, n.e.s. (6) .....	13,512	0.3	20,858	0.5	25,739	0.5	34,895	0.6	35.6
Policemen and detectives .....	10,978	0.3	16,070	0.4	20,074	0.4	30,074	0.5	173.3
Motion picture projectionists .....	1,363	*	1,536	*	1,944	*	1,392	*	-28.4
Primary.....	1,274,824	32.5	1,284,617	30.6	1,050,091	20.1	830,180	13.1	-34.9
Agricultural .....	1,127,682	28.8	1,083,816	25.8	830,441	15.9	648,910	10.2	-42.5
Farm managers .....	3,051	0.1	3,071	0.1	3,906	0.1	3,341	0.1	9.5
Fishing, trapping(3) .....	47,704	1.2	51,450	1.2	53,005	1.0	38,977	0.6	-22.5
Logging .....	42,105	1.1	78,834	1.9	101,354	1.9	73,682	1.3	89.2
Forest rangers and timber cruisers .....	3,182	0.1	2,923	0.1	5,030	0.1	7,561	0.1	137.6
Mining, quarrying .....	57,333	1.5	70,517	1.7	65,291	1.3	64,611	1.0	-12.7
Prospectors .....	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A	—	807	*	—
Not stated.....	1,654	*	11,413	0.3	64,678	1.2	167,976	2.6	10,055.7

\* Less than 0.05 per cent. — Nil or zero.

See page 36 for footnotes to tables.

N/A Not Available

TABLE 5

Distribution of the Female Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931		1941		1951		1961		Percentage Increase 1931-1961
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	
ALL OCCUPATIONS.....	665,302	100.0	832,840	100.0	1,163,893	100.0	1,760,450	100.0	164.6
White Collar.....	301,545	45.4	371,395	44.6	644,750	55.3	1,010,086	57.4	235.0
Managerial.....	10,652	1.6	16,305	2.0	35,003	3.0	51,902	2.9	387.3
Professional.....	117,784	17.7	130,076	15.6	167,774	14.4	273,796	15.6	132.5
Architects.....	2	*	16	*	43	*	66	*	3,200.0
Artists (except comm.), art teachers.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	479	*	832	*	-
Artists, commercial.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	746	0.1	868	*	-
Authors, editors, journalists.....	464	0.1	713	0.1	1,621	0.1	3,307	0.2	612.7
Clergymen and priests.....	16	*	31	*	272	*	301	*	104.0
Dentists.....	32	*	45	*	68	*	235	*	10.7
Engineers.....	-	-	-	-	3	*	14	*	-
Chemical.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	*	-
Civil.....	-	-	-	-	11	*	40	*	-
Electrical.....	-	-	-	-	9	*	17	*	-
Mechanical(17).....	-	-	-	-	5	*	17	*	-
Judges and magistrates.....	5	*	1	*	197	*	309	*	472.2
Lawyers and notaries.....	54	*	129	*	1,787	0.2	2,805	0.2	56.9
Librarians.....	806	0.1	1,330	0.2	4,598	0.4	6,799	0.4	248.0
Musicians and music teachers.....	4,641	0.7	5,624	0.5	34,270	2.9	59,201	3.4	46.5
Nurses—graduate.....	20,462	3.1	26,473	3.2	34,270	2.9	59,201	3.4	189.3
Nurses—in-training.....	11,436	1.7	11,810	1.4	15,581	1.3	22,667	1.3	72.7
Osteopaths and chiropractors.....	90	*	101	*	90	*	93	*	45.5
Physicians and surgeons.....	203	*	384	*	660	0.1	1,452	0.1	615.3
Professors and college principals.....	250	*	277	*	812	0.1	2,366	0.1	813.5
Actuaries and statisticians.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	*	-
Photographers.....	416	0.1	467	0.1	479	*	367	*	-17.7
Teachers, school.....	64,709	9.7	64,465	7.7	75,796	6.5	118,594	6.7	56.5
Veterinarians.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	*	-3.7

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Distribution of the Female Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931		1941		1951		1961		Percentage Increase 1951-1961
	Number	Per Cent of Total							
Clerical.....	117,637	17.7	152,216	18.3	319,183	27.4	503,660	28.6	328.1
Attendants, doctors' and dentists' offices.....	N/A	-	2,633	0.3	2,626	0.2	3,756	0.2	57.8
Office appliance operators.....	1,503	0.2	N/A	-	9,764	0.8	22,387	1.3	43.0
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	3,196	0.3	3,780	0.2	129.1
Stenographers, typists and clerk-typists(8).....	64,993	9.8	77,882	9.4	133,485	11.5	209,410	11.9	56.9
Commercial and Financial.....	55,472	8.4	72,798	8.7	122,790	10.5	180,728	10.3	47.2
Foremen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,424	0.1	-
Advertising agents.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	*	-
Auctioneers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	*	-
Brokers, agents, appraisers, n.e.s.(6).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	*	-
Inspectors, graders, samplers, n.e.s.(6).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375	0.1	-
Purchasing agents and buyers.....	260	*	494	0.1	1,142	0.1	1,668	0.1	541.5
Sales clerks.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	95,443	8.2	133,234	7.6	46.1
Service station attendants.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	227	*	359	*	39.6
Window decorators and dressers.....	169	*	221	*	724	0.1	1,606	0.1	137.4
Sales clerks and service station attendants(9).....	44,977	6.8	56,646	6.8	95,670	8.2	133,773	7.6	121.8
Manual.....	112,506	16.9	154,259	18.5	225,870	19.4	235,353	13.3	39.8
112,506	12.7	128,227	15.4	170,343	14.6	174,338	9.9	105.7	4.2
Manufacturing and Mechanical(4).....	84,760	-	-	-	-	-	11	*	2.3
Millers - flour, grain.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	2,674	0.2	-
other occupations in tobacco products.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	516	*	182	*	-64.7
Tire and tube builders.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	23	*	20	*	-13.0
Vulcanizers.....	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	7,037	0.4	-
Shoemakers and repairers - factory, n.e.s.(6).....	N/A	-	N/A	-	161	*	101	*	304.0
Shoemakers and repairers, n.e.s.(6).....	25	*	48	*	3,344	0.4	1,293	0.1	-37.3
Weavers - textile.....	3,278	0.5	10,881	1.3	14,237	1.2	15,504	0.9	-60.6
Dressmakers and seamstresses, n.e.s. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	*	8.9
Sawyers - wood.....	-	-	148	*	-	-	334	*	-
Upholsterers.....	159	-	-	-	-	-	110.1	*	20.6

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Distribution of the Female Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961			Percentage Increase
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total							
Manufacturing and Mechanical <sup>(3)</sup> (Concluded)													
Bookbinders.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	2,169	0.2	2,615	0.1	-	-	20.6	-	
Other occupations in bookbinding, n.e.s. (6).....	N/A	-	N/A	-	1,130	0.1	1,362	0.1	-	-	20.5	-	
Compositors and typesetters.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	732	0.1	1,003	0.1	-	-	37.0	-	
Inspectors, examiners, gaugers - metal, n.e.s. (6).....	341	0.1	3,943	0.5	2,516	0.2	2,405	0.1	605.3	-4.4	-	-	
Tiacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engravers, except photoengravers.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	83	*	133	*	-	-	60.2	-	
Fillers, grinders, sharpeners.....	-	-	118	*	157	*	112	*	-	-	-28.7	-	
Fitters and assemblers, metal, n.e.s. (6).....	109	*	900	0.1	1,770	0.2	1,876	0.1	1,621.0	-6.0	-	-	
Heat treaters, annealers, temperers.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	15	*	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics and repairmen, automobile.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	129	*	149	*	-	-	15.5	-	
Mechanics and repairmen, airplane.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	12	*	24	*	-	-	100.0	-	
Mechanics and repairmen, railroad - carshop.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milkers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coremakers.....	N/A	-	N/A	-	204	*	69	*	-	-	-66.2	-	
Pattmakers.....	-	-	10	*	24	*	48	*	-	-	100.0	-	
Pattmakers and buffers - metal.....	64	*	210	*	140	*	126	*	96.9	-	-40.0	-	
Riveters and rivet heaters.....	N/A	-	379	*	119	*	96	*	-	-	-19.3	-	
Rolling mill men, n.e.s. (6).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	87	*	438	0.1	451	*	642	*	637.9	-42.4	-	-	
Toolmakers, die makers & setters.....	-	-	-	-	14	*	47	*	-	-	235.7	-	
Welders and flame cutters.....	-	-	239	*	487	*	770	*	-	-	-38.1	-	
Stone cutters and dressers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	*	-	-	-	-	
Photographic occupations, n.e.s. (6).....	N/A	-	N/A	-	761	0.1	1,323	0.1	73.9	-	-	-	
Loyer firemen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motormen vehicle except railway.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Power station operators.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stationary engineers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.168.3	-	
Construction.....	63	*	312	*	898	0.1	799	-	-	-	-1.168.3	-	
Foremen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20.6	-	

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Distribution of the Female Labour Force,<sup>(1)</sup> by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada,<sup>(2)</sup> 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931		1941		1951		1961		Percentage Increase 1931-1961
	Number	Per Cent of Total							
<i>Construction (cont'd)</i>									
Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trick and stone masons, cement and concrete finishers <sup>(10)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, decorators and glaziers	63	*	291	*	885	0.1	737	*	-16.7
Plasterers and lathers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers and pipefitters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labourers <sup>(3)</sup>	11,689	1.8	11,655	1.4	20,939	1.8	20,925	1.2	79.0
Transportation and Communication	15,994	2.4	14,065	1.7	33,690	2.9	39,291	2.2	145.7
Agents - ticket, station, express	16	*	83	*	503	*	1,318	0.1	162.0
Air pilots & navigators (except armed forces)	-	-	5	*	6	*	7	*	16.7
Luggagemen and expressmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frakemen - railway and switchmen, signalmen, flagmen <sup>(8)</sup>	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633.3
Bus drivers	-	-	6	*	72	*	528	*	-
Captains, mates, pilots and engineering officers on ships <sup>(8)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chauffeurs, taxi and bus drivers <sup>(6)</sup>	12	*	69	*	347	*	922	0.1	165.7
Chauffeurs and taxi drivers	N/A	-	63	*	275	*	394	*	43.3
Conductors - steam railway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locomotive engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locomotive firemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longshoremen, stevedores, dock labourers	-	-	-	-	31	*	-	-	-
Operators - electric, street railway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sectionmen and trackmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linemen and servicemen	51	*	100	*	257	*	643	*	1,160.8
Postmen and mail carriers	-	-	25	*	67	*	103	*	53.7
Radio announcers, broadcasters	-	-	548	0.1	1,021	0.1	453	*	-55.6
Telegraph operators	749	0.1	12,773	1.5	29,587	2.5	33,682	1.9	13.8
Telephone operators	14,784	2.2							127.8

TABLE 5 (Concluded)

Distribution of the Female Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931		1941		1951		1961		Percentage Increase
	Number	Per Cent of Total							
Service.....	226,414	34.0	286,159	34.4	247,172	21.4	395,291	22.3	74.6
Personal.....	225,662	33.9	285,292	34.3	245,224	21.1	390,447	22.2	73.0
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	6,741	1.0	10,938	1.3	10,854	0.9	23,289	1.3	245.5
Charworkers and cleaners, janitors and sextons(8).....	4,961	0.7	5,306	0.6	14,117	1.2	31,825	1.8	541.5
Cleaners, driers, laundries.....	8,202	1.2	8,938	1.1	16,385	1.5	22,547	1.3	174.9
Elevator tenders.....	459	0.1	617	0.1	1,368	0.1	1,414	0.1	3.4
Guides.....	-	-	N/A	-	65	*	144	-	121.5
Janitors and sextons.....	949	0.1	1,246	0.1	3,351	0.3	N/A	-	-
Nurses, practical.....	4,698	0.7	7,973	1.0	18,451	1.6	49,267	2.8	948.7
Porters.....	86	*	219	*	322	*	79	*	-11.2
Undertakers.....	17	*	36	*	52	*	68	*	-75.5
Waiters and waitresses(1)	12,702	1.9	22,944	2.8	40,735	3.5	62,053	3.5	300.0
Cooks.....	7,808	1.2	9,920	1.2	15,663	1.3	24,328	1.4	52.3
Protective and other.....	732	0.1	867	0.1	1,948	0.3	4,844	0.3	544.1
Firemen - fire department.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards, watchmen, caretakers, n. e. s. (6).....	101	*	43	*	441	*	1,225	0.1	1,116.8
Policemen and detectives.....	78	*	110	*	200	*	373	*	375.2
Motion picture projectionists.....	5	*	5	*	11	*	16	*	220.0
Primary.....	24,540	3.7	19,309	2.3	32,871	2.8	76,410	4.3	211.7
Agricultural.....	24,041	3.6	18,969	2.3	32,567	2.8	75,868	4.3	215.5
Farm managers.....	23	*	35	*	90	*	101	*	248.3
Fishing, trapping(3).....	496	0.1	324	*	263	*	396	*	50.6
Fishing.....	-	-	-	-	23	*	125	*	-443.5
Forest rangers and timber cruisers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	*	-
Mining, quarrying.....	-	-	16	*	18	*	21	*	16.7
Prospectors.....	-	-	-	-	-	*	2	*	-
Net stated.....	397	*	1,718	0.2	13,230	1.1	43,310	2.5	14,482.5

\* Less than 0.05 per cent. - Nil or zero.

See page 36 for footnotes to tables.

N/A Not Available

TABLE 6

<sup>1</sup> See *Labour Force Survey, 1951*, Table 1, "Don Count of the Labour Force" in Each Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961.

	1931				1941				1951				1961			
	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Female
ALL OCCUPATIONS .....	3,221,895	665,302	17.0	4,195,951	832,840	19.8	5,234,913	1,163,893	23.3	6,345,289	1,760,450	27.8				
White Collar.....	958,184	301,545	31.5	1,038,696	371,395	35.1	1,630,626	644,750	38.1	2,446,302	1,010,086	41.3				
Managerial.....	219,733	10,652	4.8	225,551	16,305	7.2	392,896	35,003	8.9	501,077	51,302	10.4				
Professional.....	238,077	117,754	49.5	282,242	130,076	46.1	385,676	167,744	43.5	634,294	273,796	43.2				
Architects.....	1,238	2	0.2	1,202	16	1.3	1,740	43	2.5	2,940	66	2.2				
Artists (except commn.), art teachers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	1,110	479	43.2	2,278	-	36.5				
Artists, commercial.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	3,786	746	19.7	5,161	-	888				
Authors, editors, journalists.....	3,344	464	13.9	4,147	713	17.2	7,117	1,621	22.5	13,024	3,307	25.4				
Clergymen and priests.....	12,678	16	0.1	14,108	31	0.2	16,097	272	1.7	18,832	4,301	1.6				
Dentists.....	4,039	32	0.8	3,740	45	1.2	4,808	68	1.5	5,483	236	1.3				
Engineers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	2,572	3	0.1	2,995	-	14				
Chemical.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	7,743	-	-	11,877	29	0.2				
Civil.....	3,937	-	-	4,557	-	-	6,349	11	0.2	8,758	-	40				
Electrical.....	2,859	-	-	4,518	-	-	8,328	9	0.1	12,091	17	0.1				
Mechanical(7).....	544	5	9.3	478	1	0.2	597	5	0.8	831	17	2.0				
Judges and Magistrates.....	8,058	54	0.7	7,920	128	1.6	9,038	197	2.2	12,068	309	2.6				
Lawyer and notaries.....	1,009	79.9	1.5	1,556	1,330	85.5	2,061	1,787	86.7	3,435	2,805	81.7				
Librarians .....	8,786	4,641	52.8	7,915	4,024	50.8	8,033	4,598	57.2	11,267	6,799	60.3				
Musicians and music teachers.....	20,162	20,462	100.0	26,626	26,473	99.4	35,138	34,270	97.5	61,553	59,201	96.2				
Nurses - graduate.....	11,336	11,436	100.0	11,883	99.4	100.0	15,623	15,581	99.7	22,993	22,667	98.6				
Nurses-in-training.....	542	90	16.6	568	101	17.8	832	90	10.8	1,112	93	8.4				
Osteopaths and chiropractors.....	10,020	203	2.0	10,723	384	3.6	14,325	660	4.6	21,266	1,452	6.8				
Physicians and surgeons.....	3,259	81	4.1	4,135	277	6.7	5,422	812	15.0	11,145	2,366	21.2				
Professors and college principals.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	2,909	430	14.8				
Actuaries and statisticians.....	2,608	446	17.1	2,706	467	17.3	3,598	479	13.3	3,702	367	9.9				
Photographers.....	82,083	64,709	78.0	86,453	64,465	74.6	105,611	75,76	72.1	167,694	118,594	70.7				
Teachers, school .....	1,046	-	-	1,650	-	-	1,205	27	2.2	1,524	26	1.7				
Veterinarians.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	818,912	503,660	61.5				
Clerical.....	260,674	117,637	45.1	303,665	152,216	50.1	563,083	319,183	56.7	813,912	3,893	96.5				
Administrative, doctors and dentists, offices .....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	2,636	100.0	100.0				

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Females as a Per Cent of the Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> in Each Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961			
	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	
Clerical (Concl.)													
Office appliance operators.....	1,742	1,503	86.3	2,998	2,633	87.8	11,001	9,764	88.8	28,371	22,387	78.8	
Office and receiving clerks.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	48,906	6,5	56,440	3,780	6,7		
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	68,524	64,933	94.8	81,213	77,882	95.9	138,523	133,485	96.4	216,424	209,410	96.8	
Stenographers, typists and clerk-typists <sup>(8)</sup> .....													
Commercial and Financial													
Advertisers, agents.....	239	680	55.472	23.1	247,248	72,798	29.4	348,971	122,790	35.2	492,629	180,728	36.7
Foremen.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	10,500	2,424	23.7	
Auctioneers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	3,182	371	11.7	
Brokers, agents, appraisers, n.e.s. <sup>(6)</sup> .....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspectors, graders, samplers, n.e.s. <sup>(6)</sup> .....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	5,897	588	10.0	
Purchasing agents and buyers.....	6,558	280	4.0	9,498	494	5.2	14,042	1,142	8.1	14,438	1,375	31.0	
Sales clerks.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	173,197	98,443	56.1	14,732	1,668	11.3	
Service station attendants.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	173,197	98,443	56.1	228,328	133,234	58.0	
Window decorators and dressers.....	159	159	18.7	976	221	22.6	2,429	727	2.9	539	20,036	2.7	
Sales clerks and service station attendants <sup>(9)</sup> .....	145,457	44,977	30.9	157,161	56,446	41.1	160,934	95,670	58.9	29,8	3,988	1,606	
Manual.....	1,323,381	112,506	8.5	1,401,511	154,259	11.0	1,963,478	225,870	11.6	2,213,298	235,353	10.6	
Manufacturing and Mechanical <sup>(4)</sup> .....	452,256	84,760	18.7	673,037	128,227	19.1	907,581	170,343	18.8	1,036,755	174,338	16.8	
Millers - flour, grain.....	1,628	-	-	2,550	-	-	2,104	-	-	2,244	11	0.5	
Other occupations in tobacco products.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	4,071	2,674	65.7	
Tire and tube builders.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	4,143	516	12.5	2,728	182	6.7	
Vulcanizers.....	879	-	-	N/A	-	-	1,692	23	1.4	2,410	20	0.8	
Shoemakers and repairers - factory, n.e.s. <sup>(6)</sup> .....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	12,805	7,037	55.0	
Shoemakers and repairers, n.i.f. ....	7,454	25	0.3	8,022	48	0.6	6,254	161	2.6	4,873	101	2.1	
Weavers - textile.....	7,139	3,278	45.9	9,490	3,344	35.2	9,002	3,387	36.5	4,518	1,293	28.6	
Dressmakers and seamstresses, n.i.f. ....	-	-	-	10,881	10,881	100.0	14,237	14,237	100.0	16,187	15,504	95.8	
4,124	-	-	-	8,234	-	-	13,257	-	-	13,267	97	0.7	
Upholsterers.....	3,369	159	4.7	3,610	148	4.1	5,117	277	5.4	5,723	334	5.8	
Bookbinders.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	3,219	2,169	67.4	3,978	2,615	65.7	
Other occupations in bookbinding, n.e.s. <sup>(6)</sup> .....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	1,587	1,130	71.2	1,911	1,362	71.3	
Compositors and typesetters.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	15,253	732	4.8	16,316	1,003	6.1	
Inspectors, examiners, gaugers - metal, n.e.s. <sup>(6)</sup> .....	4,357	341	7.8	12,399	3,943	31.8	12,860	2,516	19.6	14,602	2,405	16.5	

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Females as a Per Cent of the Labour Force, (1) by Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961		
	Number	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total
Manufacturing and Mechanical <sup>(4)</sup> (Concl.)												
Blacksmiths, hammersmen, forgemen.....	16,388	-	-	15,114	-	-	9,587	-	-	5,124	-	-
Engravers, except photoengravers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	929	83	8.9	930	133	14.0
Fileers, grinders, sharpeners.....	2,162	-	-	4,802	118	2.5	6,903	157	2.3	5,911	112	1.9
Fluers and assemblers, metal, n.e.s. (6)	3,910	2.8	76.0	11,845	900	7.6	16,650	1,770	10.7	17,603	1,876	10.7
Heat treaters, annealers, temperers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	1,042	16	1.4
Mechanics and repairmen, automobile.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	64,328	129	0.2	88,797	149	0.2
Mechanics and repairmen, airplane.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	3,325	12	0.3	6,787	24	0.4
Mechanics and repairmen, railroad - carshop.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	9,306	-	-	7,088	-	-
Millwrights.....	3,360	-	-	4,744	-	-	8,055	-	-	9,778	-	-
Core makers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	8,055	-	-	9,855	69	7.0
Patternmakers.....	1,342	-	-	1,721	10	0.6	2,089	204	9.8	2,311	24	1.0
Polishers and buffers - metal.....	2,033	64	3.1	3,305	210	6.4	3,813	140	3.7	2,160	119	5.5
Riveters and rivet heaters.....	N/A	-	-	379	379	100.0	2,160	-	-	1,401	96	6.9
Rolling mill men, n.e.s. (6).....	466	-	-	900	-	-	1,701	-	-	2,254	-	-
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	7,639	87	1.1	10,645	438	4.1	13,750	451	3.3	17,089	642	3.8
Toolmakers, die makers & setters.....	2,851	-	-	7,049	-	-	9,443	14	0.1	10,066	47	0.4
Welders and flame cutters.....	2,481	-	-	12,134	239	2.0	23,649	487	2.1	38,674	770	2.0
Stone cutters and dressers.....	2,895	-	-	1,893	-	-	1,886	-	-	1,715	20	1.2
Photographic occupations, n.e.s. (6).....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	1,683	761	45.2	3,056	1,323	43.3
Boiler firemen.....	6,817	-	-	8,186	-	-	11,027	-	-	6,702	-	-
Motormen (vehicle) except railway.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	2,091	-	-	2,380	-	-
Power station operators.....	N/A	-	-	2,228	-	-	3,888	-	-	4,926	-	-
Stationary engineers.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	25,586	-	-	29,302	-	-
Construction.....	183,560	63	*	196,082	312	0.2	291,384	898	0.3	335,877	799	0.2
Foremen.....	-	-	-	4,032	-	-	11,569	-	-	18,249	-	-
Inspectors.....	-	-	-	449	-	-	1,617	-	-	3,879	-	-
Brick and stone masons, cement and concrete finishers <sup>(10)</sup> .....	12,102	-	-	8,948	-	-	18,791	-	-	27,049	23	0.1
Carpenters.....	81,773	-	-	90,470	-	-	129,045	-	-	121,799	-	-
Painters, decorators and glaziers.....	35,290	63	0.2	39,349	291	0.7	47,158	885	1.9	51,235	737	1.4
Plasterers and lathers.....	6,689	-	-	4,689	-	-	9,270	-	-	10,042	-	-
Plumbers and pipefitters.....	17,469	-	-	19,484	-	-	29,531	-	-	37,481	-	-
Labourers <sup>(5)</sup> .....	441,746	11,688	2.6	265,720	11,655	4.4	351,206	20,939	6.0	343,843	20,925	6.1

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Females as a Per Cent of the Labour Force<sup>(1)</sup> in Each Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961		
	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total
Transportation and Communication.....	245,819	15,994	6.5	266,672	14,085	5.3	413,307	33,680	8.2	496,823	39,291	7.9
Agents - ticket, station, express.....	5,339	16	0.3	4,987	83	1.7	6,595	503	7.6	8,549	1,318	15.4
Air pilots & navigators (except armed forces).....	335	-	-	571	5	0.9	1,141	6	0.5	2,695	7	0.3
Baggagemen and expressmen.....	1,921	-	-	1,480	-	-	2,344	-	-	1,819	-	-
Brakemen - railway and switchmen, signalmen, flagmen.....	12,844	-	-	11,861	-	-	15,265	-	-	11,186	-	-
Bus drivers.....	N/A	-	-	2,967	6	0.2	11,451	72	0.6	18,611	528	2.8
Captains, mates, pilots and engineering officers on ships <sup>(8)</sup> .....	7,022	-	-	5,937	-	-	7,837	-	-	8,135	-	-
Chauffeurs, taxi and bus drivers <sup>(8)</sup> .....	15,400	12	*	15,311	63	0.5	32,805	347	1.1	40,682	922	2.3
Chauffeurs and taxi drivers.....	N/A	-	-	12,344	63	0.5	21,354	275	1.3	22,071	394	1.8
Conductors - steam railway.....	4,673	-	-	4,229	-	-	6,364	-	-	5,725	-	-
Conductors - steamship.....	7,920	-	-	7,688	-	-	9,366	-	-	7,573	-	-
Locomotive engineers.....	5,948	-	-	5,235	-	-	7,254	-	-	3,744	-	-
Locomotive firemen.....	-	-	-	10,922	-	-	10,634	-	-	12,259	-	-
Longshoremen, stevedores, dock labourers.....	-	-	-	7,358	-	-	6,226	31	0.5	1,342	-	-
Longshoremen, stevedores, dock labourers.....	8,673	-	-	6,544	-	-	30,283	-	-	23,175	-	-
Operators - electric, street railway.....	-	-	-	24,422	-	-	N/A	-	-	28,351	-	-
Sectionmen and trackmen.....	23,587	-	-	23,587	-	-	9,043	257	2.8	13,485	643	4.8
Sectionmen and trackmen.....	N/A	-	-	24,422	-	-	9,043	67	6.6	1,634	103	6.3
Linemen and seamstresses.....	6,751	51	0.8	7,410	100	1.3	9,045	1,015	11.1	10,021	15.4	10.4
Postmen and mail carriers.....	N/A	-	-	4,111	25	6.1	6,685	1,021	15.4	4,375	453	10.4
Radio announcers, broadcasters.....	6,784	749	11.0	5,360	548	10.2	30,668	29,587	96.5	35,392	33,682	95.2
Telephone operators.....	15,744	14,784	93.9	13,793	12,773	92.6	5,286	1,368	26.0	5,269	1,414	26.8
Service.....	363,790	226,414	62.2	438,714	286,159	65.1	446,040	247,172	55.5	683,933	385,291	57.8
Personal.....	324,006	225,662	69.6	391,226	285,292	72.9	382,179	245,224	64.2	588,419	390,447	66.4
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	23,109	6,741	29.2	25,887	10,998	42.5	41,415	10,854	44.5	46,114	23,289	55.3
Charworkers and cleaners, janitors and sextons <sup>(8)</sup> .....	20,721	4,961	23.9	26,981	5,306	19.7	51,380	14,117	27.5	100,983	31,826	31.5
Radio announcers, broadcasters.....	17,991	8,202	45.6	17,856	8,958	50.2	26,913	16,985	63.1	31,582	22,547	71.4
Telephone operators.....	3,360	459	13.7	3,926	617	15.7	5,286	1,368	26.0	5,269	1,414	26.8
Elevator tenders.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,138	65	3.1	2,932	144	4.9
Guides.....	15,640	948	6.1	20,427	1,206	5.9	34,471	3,351	9.7	-	-	-
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	6,702	4,698	70.1	11,227	7,973	71.0	25,468	18,451	72.4	62,432	49,267	78.9
Charworkers and cleaners, janitors and sextons.....	5,392	89	1.7	5,114	219	4.3	5,783	322	5.6	5,169	79	1.5
Porters.....	-	-	-	2,147	36	1.7	2,300	52	2.3	2,699	68	2.5
Undertakers.....	1,629	17	1.0	1,026	17	1.6	61,076	40,735	66.7	87,967	62,053	70.5
Waiters and waitresses <sup>(11)</sup> .....	23,995	12,792	53.3	36,879	22,944	62.6	49,511	35,176	71.0	50,561	49,551	97.5
Cooks.....	25,650	7,818	30.5	27,767	9,920	35.7	35,176	15,663	44.5	35,176	24,528	69.5

TABLE 6 (Concluded)

Females as a Per Cent of the Labour Force (1) in Each Occupation Group and Selected Occupations, Canada, (2) 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961

	1931			1941			1951			1961		
	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total	Total	Female	Per Cent of Total
Protective and other.....	39,784	752	1.9	48,488	867	1.8	63,861	1,948	3.0	95,514	4,844	5.1
Firemen - fire department.....	4,610	-	-	4,975	-	-	8,878	-	-	14,266	-	-
Guards, watchmen, caretakers, n.e.s. (6).....	13,512	101	0.7	20,858	43	0.2	25,739	441	1.7	34,895	1,229	3.5
Policemen and detectives.....	10,978	78	0.7	16,070	110	0.7	20,074	200	1.0	30,074	373	1.2
Motion picture projectionists.....	1,363	5	0.4	1,536	5	0.3	1,944	11	0.6	1,392	16	1.1
Primary.....	1,274,824	24,540	1.9	1,284,617	19,309	1.5	1,050,091	32,871	3.1	830,180	76,410	9.2
Agricultural.....	1,127,682	24,044	2.1	1,083,816	18,969	1.8	830,441	32,567	3.9	648,910	75,868	11.7
Farm managers.....	3,051	29	1.0	3,071	35	1.1	3,906	90	2.3	3,341	101	3.0
Fishing, trapping (3).....	47,704	496	1.0	51,450	324	0.6	53,005	263	0.5	36,977	396	1.1
Logging.....	42,105	-	-	78,834	-	-	101,354	23	*	79,682	125	0.2
Forest rangers and timber cruisers.....	3,182	-	-	2,923	-	-	5,030	-	-	7,561	16	0.2
Mining, quarrying.....	57,333	-	-	70,517	16	*	65,291	18	*	64,611	21	*
Prospectors.....	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	807	2	0.2
Not stated.....	1,654	297	18.0	11,413	1,718	15.1	64,678	13,230	20.5	167,976	43,310	25.8

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.      - Nil or zero.

See page 36 for footnotes to tables.

N/A Not Available

## CHARTS



CHART 1  
PER CENT OF LABOUR FORCE, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, CANADA - 1931, 1941, 1951 AND 1961

FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF OCCUPATION GROUP

Per Cent

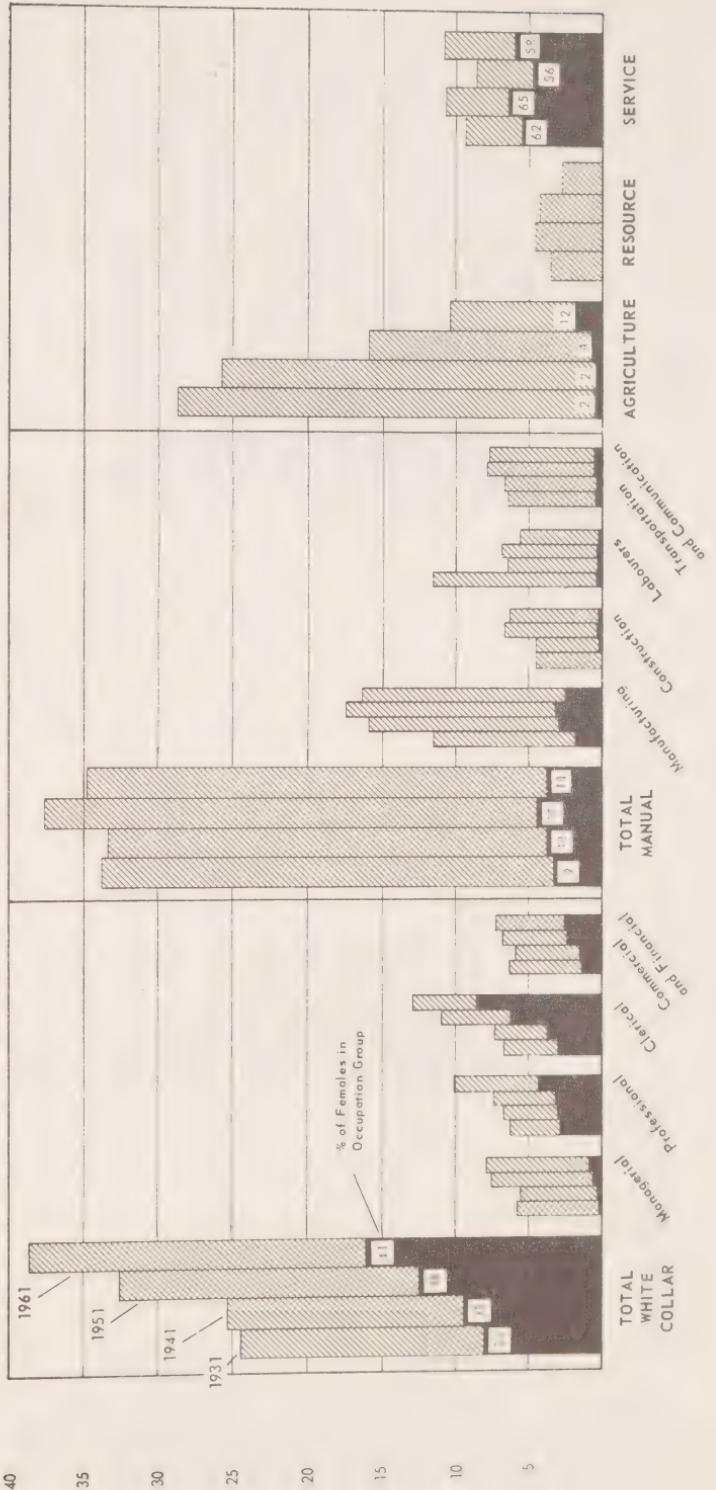


CHART 2

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
BY OCCUPATION GROUP, CANADA, 1951 - 1961

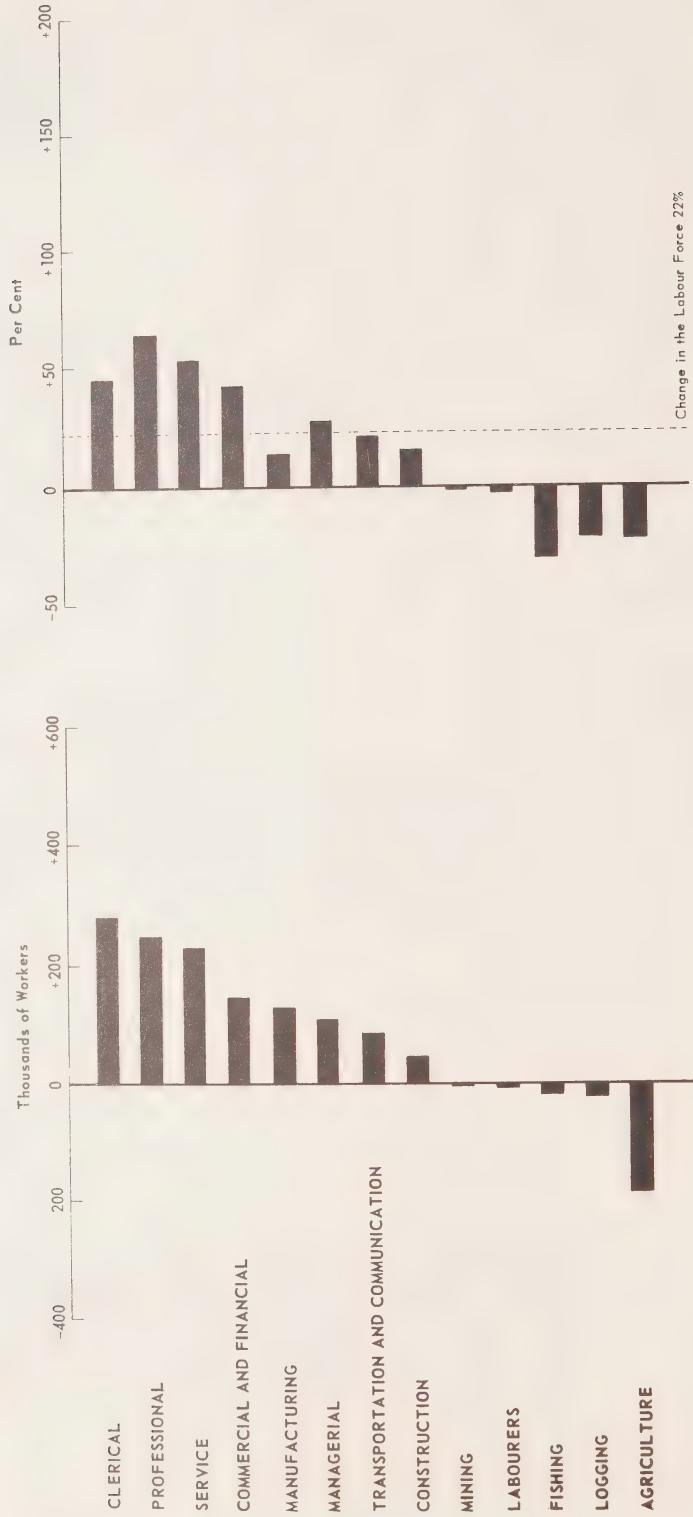


CHART 3

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
BY OCCUPATION GROUP, CANADA, 1931-1961

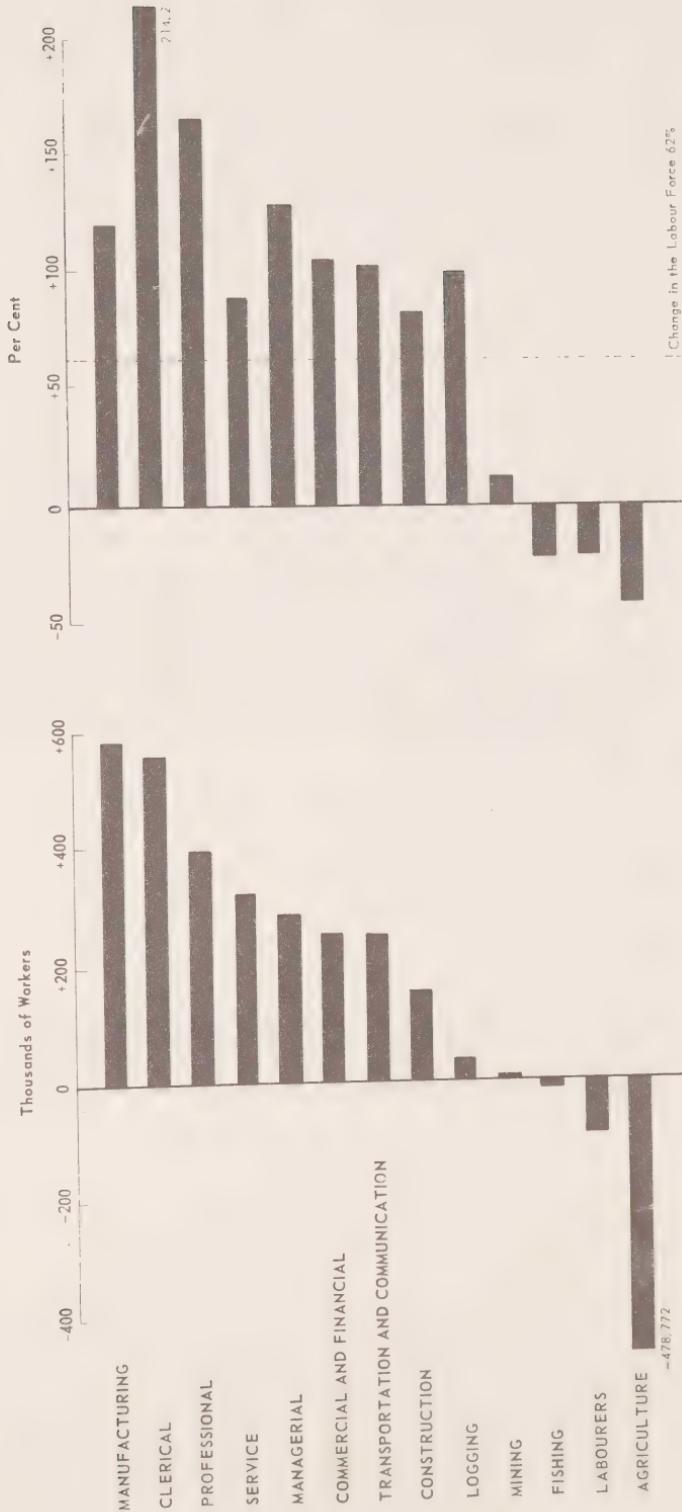
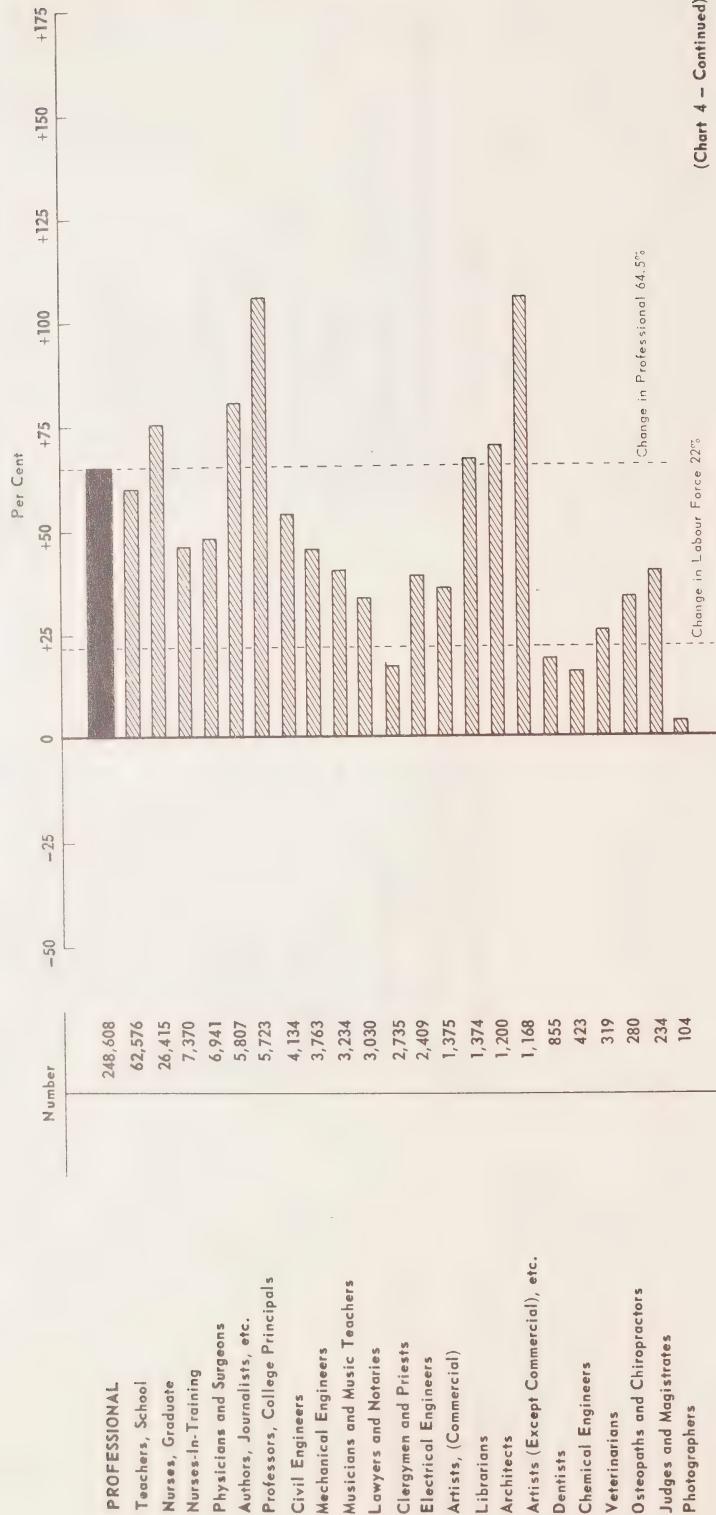


CHART 4

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, CANADA, 1951 - 1961



(Chart 4 - Continued)

CHART 4 - CONTINUED - (2nd Page)

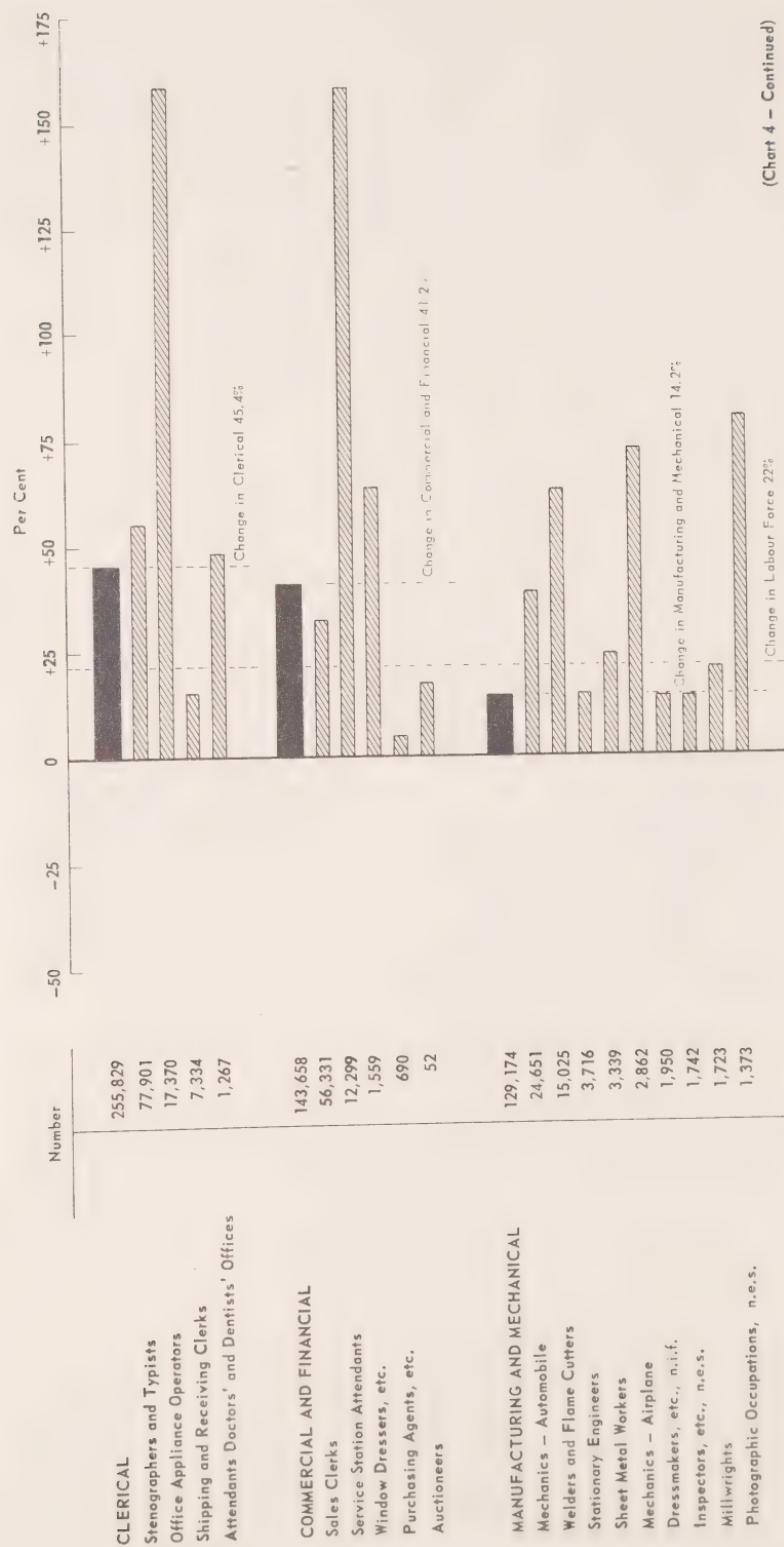
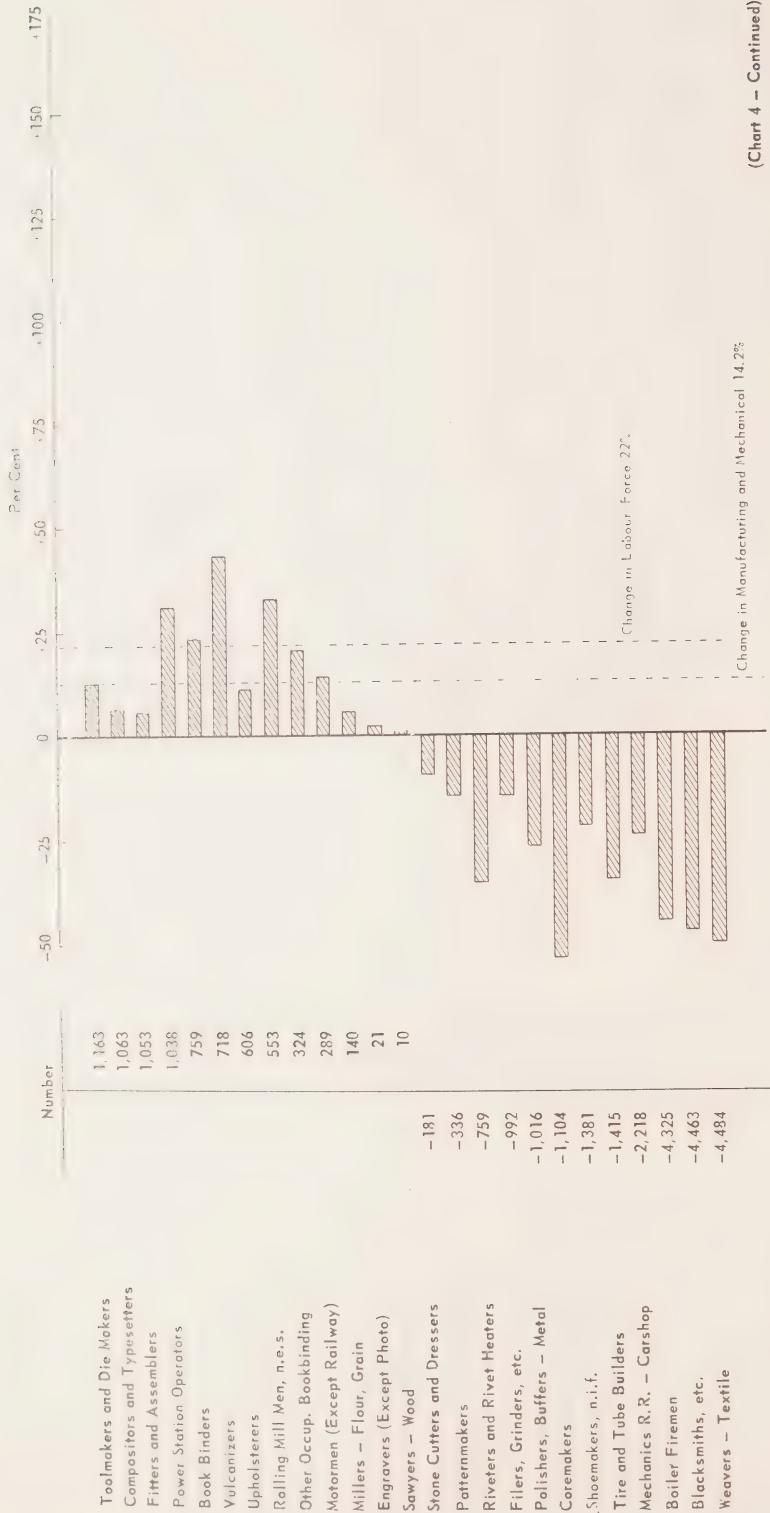
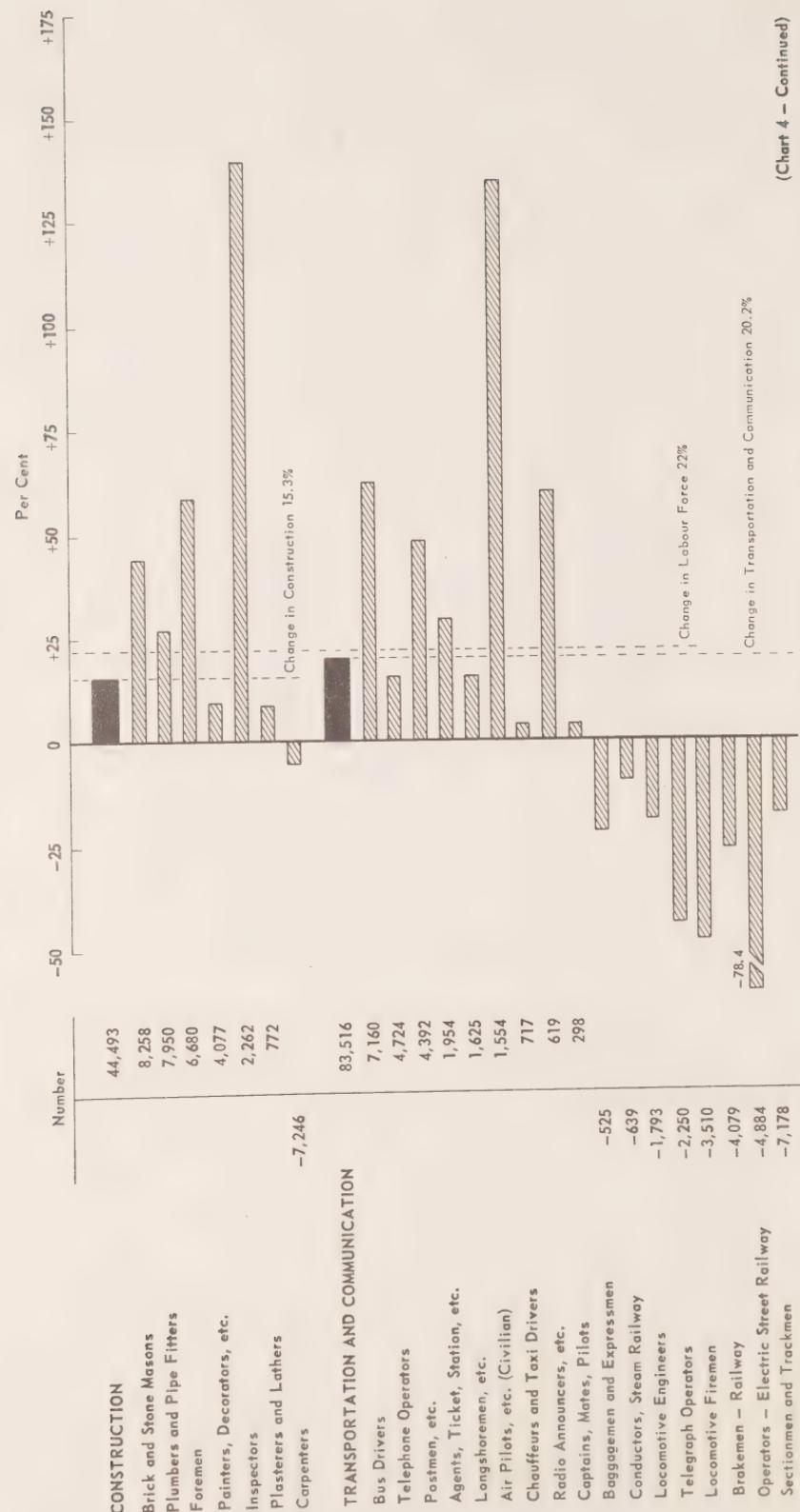


CHART 4 - CONTINUED - (3rd Page)



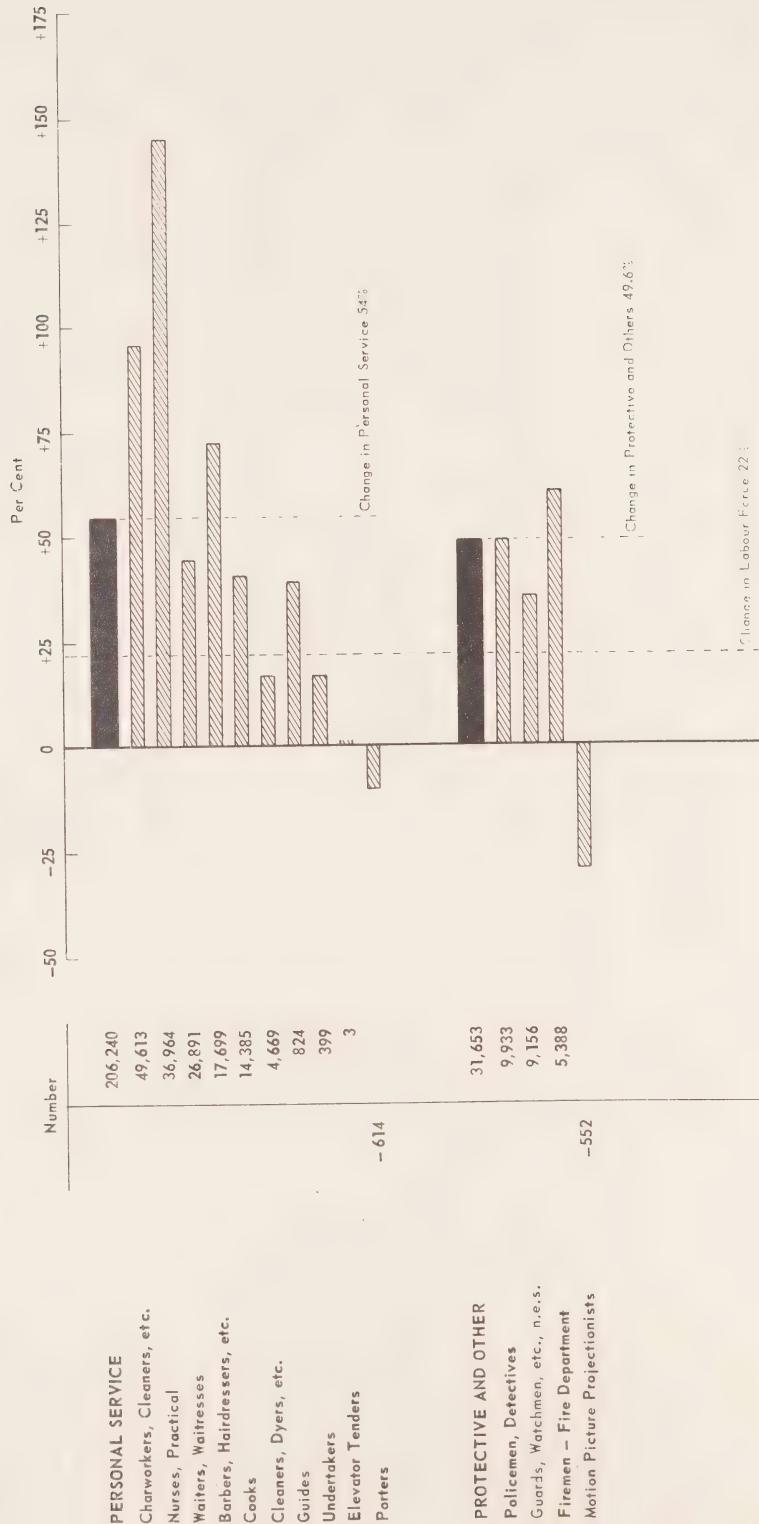
(Chart 4 - Continued)

CHART 4 - CONTINUED - (4th Page)



(Chart 4 - Continued)

CHART 4 - CONCLUDED - (5th Page)







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